



A11106 746010

NIST
PUBLICATIONS

REFERENCE

NIST Technical Note 1452

CF₃I Stability Under Storage

Michelle K. Donnelly
Richard H. Harris
Jiann C. Yang

National Institute of Standards and Technology • Technology Administration • U.S. Department of Commerce

QC
100
.U5753
#1452
2004

CF₃I Stability Under Storage

Michelle K. Donnelly

Richard H. Harris

Jiann C. Yang

Building and Fire Research Laboratory

Gaithersburg, MD 20899

January 2004



U.S. Department of Commerce

Donald L. Evans, Secretary

Technology Administration

Phillip J. Bond, Under Secretary for Technology

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Arden L. Bement, Jr., Director

Certain commercial entities, equipment, or materials may be identified in this document in order to describe an experimental procedure or concept adequately. Such identification is not intended to imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, nor is it intended to imply that the entities, materials, or equipment are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

National Institute of Standards and Technology Technical Note 1452
Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. Tech. Note 1452, 40 pages (January 2004)
CODEN: NTNOEF

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 2004

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov — Phone: (202) 512-1800 — Fax: (202) 512-2250
Mail: Stop SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-0001

ABSTRACT

This research investigates the stability of iodotrifluoromethane (CF_3I) during storage. For CF_3I to be used as a fire extinguishing agent, it must be able to be stored for long periods of time at high pressure in metal containers without degrading and losing its effectiveness. For these experiments, CF_3I was placed into cylinders, along with various metal coupons. The cylinders were stored, some at elevated temperatures in an oven, for three years and then placed into storage at ambient temperature for five more years. Infrared spectroscopy was used to analyze the cylinder contents and concentrations at various times during the storage. This report focuses on changes to the cylinder contents during the final five year storage at ambient temperature by comparing spectra taken before storage to spectra collected after storage. Analyses of the spectra showed the volume fraction of CF_3I agent remained stable to within the measurement uncertainty of ± 0.012 during the five years of storage at ambient temperature. For the infrared-active compounds that could be measured with the spectrometer, no new peaks developed in the spectra during ambient temperature storage. Evaluations of the other components showed that the amount of CO_2 present in the cylinders decreased by 63 % or more and the amount of CF_3H decreased by 29 % or more. No new F-alkene peaks developed, and changes to existing F-alkene peaks did not significantly affect the CF_3I mass. The combination of both copper and elevated temperatures caused degradation of CF_3I , and the presence of other metals affected the severity of this degradation. In particular, the combination of copper and Nitronic 40 resulted in a complete breakdown of the CF_3I agent during storage at 150 °C.

INTRODUCTION

This set of experiments is a continuation of an effort to determine the viability of using alternative agents to extinguish fires. These alternative agents are needed because production of the commonly used halon 1301 was stopped in 1994 due to its adverse effects on the environment. Consequently, a number of replacement fire extinguishing agents were identified, including iodotrifluoromethane (CF_3I). The Building and Fire Research Laboratory of the National Institute of Standards and Technology conducted a series of investigations to evaluate the performance and characteristics of CF_3I and other replacement agents (Grosshandler et al., 1994, Gann, 1995). One important attribute that was investigated was the long-term stability of an agent during storage.

Halon 1301 remains stable and effective as a fire extinguishing agent during years of storage in metal containers. For CF_3I to work effectively as an extinguishing agent, it must also remain stable under storage. If the agent reacts with impurities in the system or with the storage container, it may degrade and could become ineffective and/or produce toxic byproducts. A study of CF_3I agent stability during storage was originally investigated in 1994 (Peacock et al., 1994) and continued in 1995 (Harris, 1995). The tests examine the compatibility of CF_3I with a variety of metals that may be used to store agents. The four metals selected for these tests were C4130 alloy steel, Ti-15-3-3-3 titanium alloy, Nitronic 40 stainless steel, and Inconel 625 nickel alloy. All of the storage containers were stainless steel cylinders with a volume of one liter and lined with polytetrafluoroethylene. Metal coupons made from one of the four test metals listed above were inserted in the cylinders. The coupons had roughly the same surface area as the inside of the cylinders to simulate the agent contact area if the cylinder had been made of that metal. Some cylinders were left without metal coupons as a control. In addition to the test

metals, half of the cylinders received metal coupons made of copper (type CDA 110) as a variable, since copper reacts with iodine to form the nearly insoluble cuprous iodide. Another variable was the moisture content. While some cylinders contained only dry materials, some cylinders received 100 μ L of distilled water. The cylinders were then filled with a mixture of CF_3I vapor and nitrogen to a pressure of 4.13 MPa as measured at 23 $^\circ\text{C}$. A detailed description of the cylinder preparation and filling is described in Harris (1995). During the initial testing period, from 1993 to 1997, each cylinder was stored at its assigned temperature of either 100 $^\circ\text{C}$, 150 $^\circ\text{C}$, or ambient temperature (approximately 23 $^\circ\text{C}$).

The gas samples were evaluated using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy. This process measures the ratio of the intensity of infrared radiation passed through a sample to the intensity of incident radiation as a function of frequency. The ratio is used to create an infrared spectrum of the sample, from which compounds and their concentrations may be determined. The FTIR analysis method was chosen as a simple and accurate way to evaluate the cylinder contents and determine if changes were occurring (Peacock et al., 1994).

A preliminary investigation was conducted to examine the results of storage for one month at elevated temperatures (Peacock et al., 1994). Based on these results, a long-term evaluation was initiated. Samples were prepared in February and March of 1994 and were tested on a continuous basis through May 1995. Many of the cylinders kept at either 100 $^\circ\text{C}$ or 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ during the initial storage showed decomposition of the CF_3I agent (Harris, 1995). Most of these cylinders developed CF_3H peaks and many developed peaks attributed to partially fluorinated alkenes (F-alkenes) during the heated storage (Harris, 1995).

In March 1997 interim measurements of these samples were made, but no formal report was issued at that time. Thus the salient findings are summarized here. The most notable result of the 1997 measurements was that the CF_3I peak was completely gone for the cylinders stored at 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ and containing both copper and Nitronic 40 coupons. This is in contrast to the cylinder containing both copper and Nitronic 40 stored at ambient temperature, which showed no decrease in CF_3I peak area. The 1997 results also showed the contents of cylinders stored at 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ and that contained only copper or copper plus Inconel 625 had CF_3I peak decreases of 30 % to 60 %. The cylinders stored at 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ with copper and Ti-15-3-3-3, or copper and C4130 alloy steel had decreases in CF_3I peak size of less than 15 %. The cylinders stored at 150 $^\circ\text{C}$ without copper, the cylinders stored at 100 $^\circ\text{C}$, and the cylinders stored at ambient temperature did not experienced a measurable change in CF_3I peak area.

After the 1997 interim measurements were collected, all of the cylinders were placed into storage at ambient temperature until the final testing in March 2002. This paper focuses on comparisons between the 1997 spectra and the 2002 spectra to identify if further changes occurred to the contents of the CF_3I cylinders.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

For this investigation FTIR spectroscopy was again used to identify the type and concentration of components in the samples. In the previous investigation, a Galaxy Series 7000 FTIR Spectrometer was used to perform the analyses. Since those tests were completed, this spectrometer was damaged and no longer available, so a MIDAC Illuminator FTIR spectrometer was used for the data collection in March 2002. Because the infrared spectrum of a compound is assumed to be unique, spectral data collected with the two different FTIR spectrometers may be compared. The MIDAC instrument covers a spectral range from 600 cm^{-1} to 4500 cm^{-1} .

The samples were measured inside a 5.4 liter gas cell with a path length of 10 m. The cell was heated to $105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The procedure was to evacuate the gas cell and then place a small amount of the sample gas into the cell. The spectrometer was then used to send an infrared signal through the gas cell and a spectrum was obtained for each gas sample. A diagram of the testing assembly is shown in Figure 1.

The cylinder to be tested was attached to the inlet valve of the cell. The cylinder valve was kept tightly closed while the inlet valve and micro-metering valve were opened to allow for evacuation of the tubing between the cylinder valve and the inlet valve. The gas cell and its connections were filled to atmospheric pressure with nitrogen and then evacuated to below 0.01 kPa three times. Following this, nitrogen was allowed to flow through the cell for 45 s to flush any residual contaminants. The gas cell system was again evacuated to below 0.01 kPa. The micro-metering valve was then closed while the inlet valve remained open. The cylinder valve was slowly opened and the micro-metering valve was used to control the flow of gas sample into the cell. The cell was filled to 0.05 kPa with the cylinder contents. One spectrum consisting of 128 scans was collected for the sample in the cell. The cell was then evacuated below 0.01 kPa, refilled to 0.05 kPa, and another spectrum collected. This was then repeated for a total of three fills at 0.05 kPa. These low-pressure fills flushed the cell with the actual sample to help obtain an accurate reading for the final spectrum. After the third scan at 0.05 kPa, more of the sample was added until the cell pressure reached 5.33 kPa. A final spectrum of 128 scans was taken for this higher fill amount. The cylinder valve was closed tightly and the cell system was then evacuated and flushed with nitrogen as described above to prepare for the next sample. To avoid any exposure to the cylinder contents, the connected cylinder cell was not removed until after nitrogen flushing was completed. A new cylinder was put in place, and the entire process, including cell evacuation and nitrogen flushing, was repeated for each cylinder.

During the 1997 testing phase of the project, some of the cylinder valves for the cylinders stored at elevated temperatures experienced failures and once opened, these valves could not be closed again. As a result, some or all of the agent inside was lost. Due to the loss of contents, and the inability to test some cylinders without the remainder of the contents escaping, these cylinders were not included in the 2002 study. Because of the many variables studied, there was enough overlapping information to draw conclusions from the cylinders that could be tested. In the final testing phase of the project in 2002, more cylinder valves experienced failure. The valve failures occurred after the samples were tested and did not result in further loss of data. All of the valve failures occurred in cylinders initially stored at $100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ or $150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. The elevated temperatures may have exacerbated the incompatibility between CF_3I and the valve elastomer and prevented the valves from resealing. Valve materials should be selected to avoid adverse reactions with CF_3I and its products. Results of elastomer interactions with CF_3I are reported in McKenna et al. (1995).

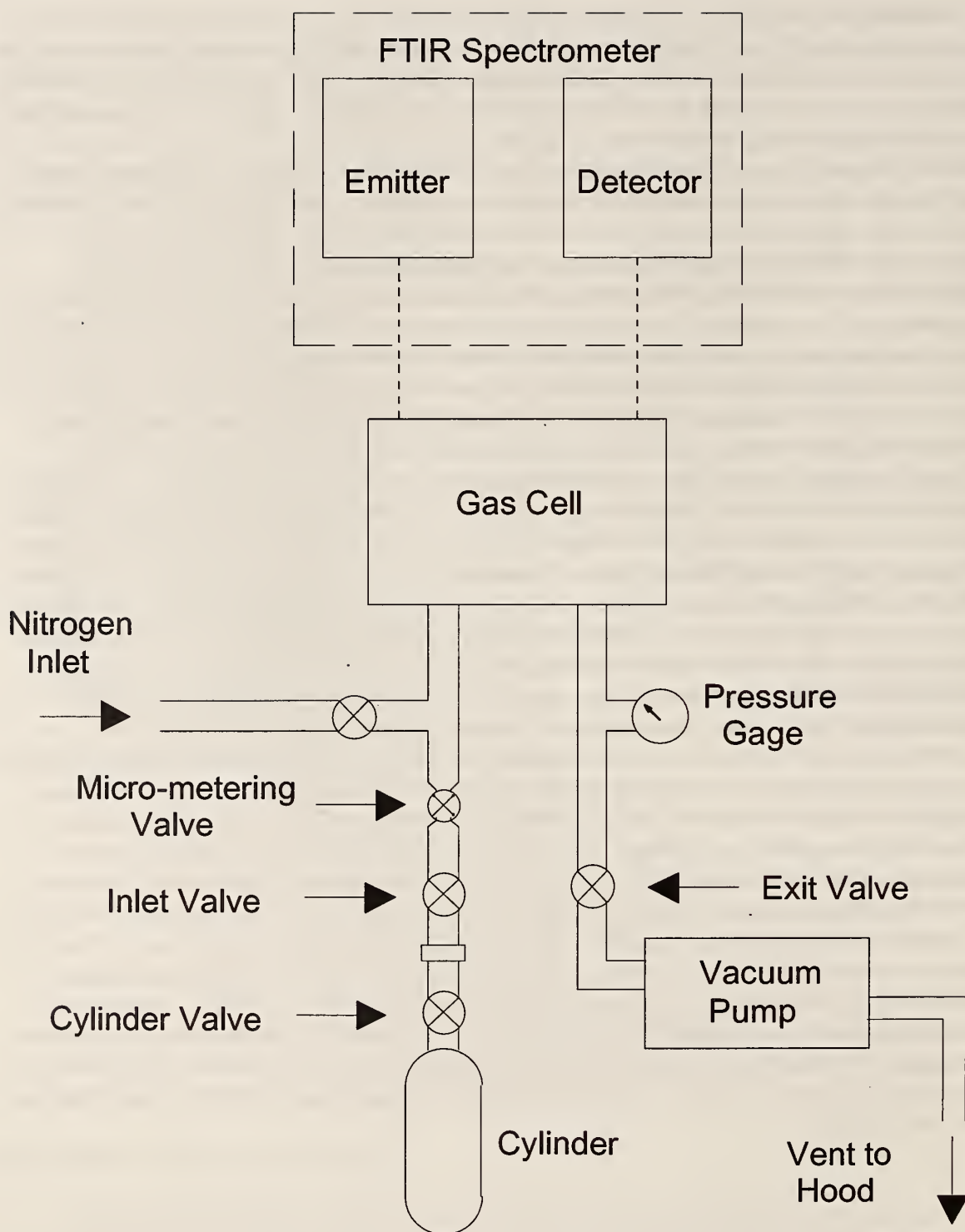


Figure 1. Diagram of the testing assembly.

RESULTS

The main objective of this analysis is to determine if changes occurred to the contents of the CF₃I cylinders during storage at ambient temperature by comparing the spectra collected in 2002 to the spectra measured in 1997 for each cylinder. Figure 2 shows a sample spectrum with the peaks that were integrated in this study labeled. Plots of all of the spectral files for scans conducted at 5.33 kPa are included in the Appendix. The spectra were also examined for new peaks, since the development of new peaks is a key factor to indicate chemical changes in the cylinder and determine if any degradation of the agent is occurring. Within the detection limits of the spectrometer, no new peaks were found to have developed during the storage at ambient temperature.

FTIR does have some limitations as to which species it can identify. In particular, three probable products of CF₃I degradation, of interest because they are toxic, could not be detected in this study: I₂ because it has no dipole moment, and HI and HF because they do not absorb in the wavenumber range of the spectrometer used here.

CF₃I agent peak

To analyze the spectra for changes to the CF₃I agent, the representative peak centered at wavenumber 2250 cm⁻¹ was integrated and this evaluation was used to compute the volume fraction of CF₃I remaining in the cylinders. Table 1 lists the volume fraction of CF₃I measured for each cylinder in 1997 and 2002 as well as the volume fraction change during that time period. For all of the cylinders, the measured change in volume fraction of the agent is slightly less than the combined standard uncertainty, u_c , of ± 0.012 for the change in the volume fraction.

Since the measured change in agent is within the uncertainty of the measurements, this indicates that no significant change occurred in any of the samples during the storage at ambient temperature. The overall standard deviation in the change of the volume fraction for all the cylinder measurements is 0.05.

Other chemical peaks

In addition to the CF₃I agent peak, three other chemical peaks were integrated. These are the same peaks examined in the previous analyses. CO₂ and CF₃H were identified by integrating the CO₂ peak centered at 670 cm⁻¹ and the CF₃H peak centered at 700 cm⁻¹. Both were impurities found in the initial cylinder fillings, and had increased during the earlier testing. A partially fluorinated alkene (F-alkene) peak centered at 950 cm⁻¹ had emerged for some of the spectra during the previous phase of the project and was also evaluated. These three substances were present in small quantities, with CO₂ and CF₃H each less than 2 % of the volume, and the F-alkene less than 5 % of the volume as compared to the CF₃I agent. For these three peaks, the volume fraction of the substance was not computed, only the relative change in the peak was measured. Table 2 shows the relative percent change in CO₂, CF₃H and F-alkene content from 1997 to 2002 for each of the cylinders. The combined standard uncertainty, u_c , for the measured change is ± 11 % for each of the three.

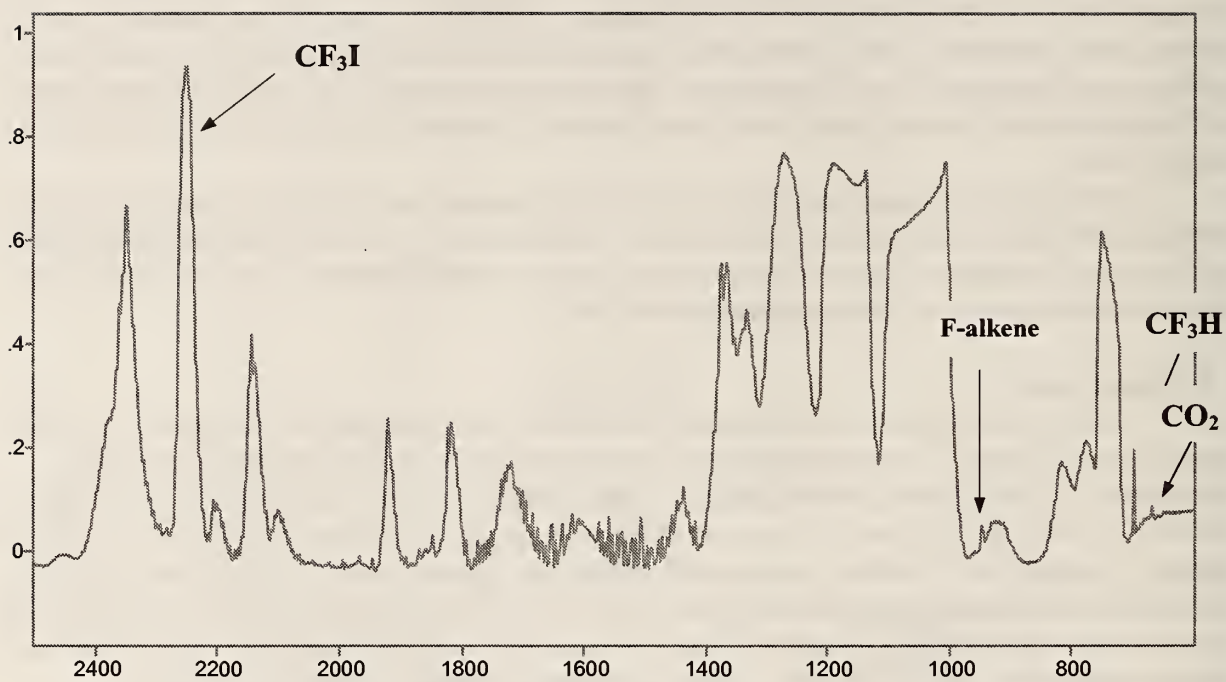


Figure 2. Sample spectrum with integrated peaks labeled.

Table 1. CF₃I Agent Volume Fraction

Initial Storage Temperature (°C)	Moisture Content	Metal Coupons	CF ₃ I Volume Fraction		
			1997 ($u_c \pm 0.006$)	2002 ($u_c \pm 0.006$)	Change ($u_c \pm 0.012$)
23	dry	none	0.109	0.098	-0.011
23	dry	Ti	0.110	0.102	-0.008
23	dry	I625	0.113	0.106	-0.007
23	dry	C4130	0.112	0.111	-0.001
23	dry	Cu	0.109	0.103	-0.006
23	dry	Cu/Nit	0.105	0.097	-0.008
23	dry	Cu/Ti	0.108	0.108	0.000
23	dry	Cu/I625	0.110	0.107	-0.003
23	dry	Cu/C4130	0.107	0.104	-0.003
100	dry	none	0.109	0.108	-0.001
100	wet	none	0.104	0.103	-0.001
100	dry	Ti	0.107	0.104	-0.003
100	dry	I625	0.110	0.105	-0.005
100	dry	C4130	0.110	0.099	-0.011
100	wet	Cu	0.104	0.104	0.000
150	wet	none	0.104	0.101	-0.003
150	wet	Nit	0.109	0.101	-0.008
150	wet	C4130	0.088	0.089	+0.001
150	dry	Cu	0.059	0.064	+0.005
150	wet	Cu	0.053	0.058	+0.005
150	wet	Cu/Nit	0.000	0.000	0.000
150	dry	Cu/Ti	0.086	0.084	-0.002
150	wet	Cu/Ti	0.083	0.088	+0.005
150	dry	Cu/I625	0.039	0.043	+0.004
150	wet	Cu/I625	0.073	0.079	+0.006
150	wet	Cu/C4130	0.095	0.090	-0.005

Key

Nit : Nitronic 40

Ti : Ti-15-3-3-3

I625 : Inconel 625

C4130 : C4130 alloy steel

Cu : Copper, type CDA 110

Overall Standard Deviation computed as: $\frac{1}{N} \sum \frac{|Change|}{VolumeFraction_{1997}} = 0.05$

Table 2. Changes in Peak Areas of Decomposition Products

Initial Storage Temperature (°C)	Moisture Content	Metal Coupons	Percent Change from 1997 to 2002 $u_c \pm 11\%$		
			CO ₂	CF ₃ H	F-alkene
23	dry	none	-100	-100	No peak
23	dry	Ti	-74	No peak	No peak
23	dry	I625	-86	-29	No peak
23	dry	C4130	No peak	No peak	No peak
23	dry	Cu	-63	-100	No peak
23	dry	Cu/Nit	-100	-100	No peak
23	dry	Cu/Ti	-87	-100	No peak
23	dry	Cu/I625	-91	-31	No peak
23	dry	Cu/C4130	No peak	No peak	No peak
100	dry	none	-93	-30	+21
100	wet	none	-92	-37	-26
100	dry	Ti	-89	-31	+18
100	dry	I625	-75	No peak	+14
100	dry	C4130	-83	No peak	0
100	wet	Cu	-90	-4	-45
150	wet	none	-92	-49	+17
150	wet	Nit	-90	-39	+16
150	wet	C4130	-97	-68	+3
150	dry	Cu	-100	-84	-100
150	wet	Cu	-100	-70	No peak
150	wet	Cu/Nit	-100	-81	No peak
150	dry	Cu/Ti	-100	-78	No peak
150	wet	Cu/Ti	-97	-64	+15
150	dry	Cu/I625	-100	-77	No peak
150	wet	Cu/I625	-100	-72	+27
150	wet	Cu/C4130	-95	-62	+2

Key

Nit : Nitronic 40

Ti : Ti-15-3-3-3

I625 : Inconel 625

C4130 : C4130 alloy steel

Cu : Copper, type CDA 110

CO₂ peak

CO₂ was one of the impurities measured in small concentrations (26 to 460 µL/L) when the cylinders were initially filled with the CF₃I agent (Harris, 1995). During the testing through 1997, the CO₂ peak centered at 670 cm⁻¹ had increased for all of the cylinders stored at elevated temperatures, while there was no measurable change to the cylinders at ambient temperature. In the most recent analysis of the CO₂ peak, which looked at changes during the ambient storage from 1997 to 2002, there was a significant decrease in peak area for all of the cylinders. The results as reported in Table 2 show that almost all of the CO₂ that had previously existed was no longer present. For more than half of the cylinders the peak was reduced by at least 90 % and for a third of the cylinders, the CO₂ peak was completely gone. These peak decreases are much greater than the standard uncertainty of ± 11 % and represent significant reduction of the amount of CO₂. These results indicate a loss in both the initial CO₂ impurities and the additional CO₂ that had formed. The CO₂ may have adhered to the walls of the cylinder and/or it may have dissolved in the moisture in the cylinders.

CF₃H peak

For the cylinders that were originally exposed to elevated temperatures, the amount of the CF₃H impurity had increased during the heated storage, as indicated by an increase in the peak centered at 700 cm⁻¹. The increase in CF₃H was the result of the weak C-I bond in the CF₃I breaking at elevated temperatures and CF₃ recombining with H to form CF₃H. Comparisons of the 1997 spectra with the 2002 spectra show significant decreases to the CF₃H peaks during the storage at room temperature. The CF₃H peak decreased by more than 39 % for all of the cylinders originally kept at 150 °C. This peak also decreased by 30 % to 37 % in three of the four cylinders originally at 100 °C that had CF₃H peaks. The two cylinders continuously stored at ambient temperature and containing Inconel 625 (one with only Inconel 625 and the other with both Inconel 625 and copper) behaved like the cylinders stored initially at 100 °C. They developed small CF₃H peaks during the initial testing and these peaks decreased by about 30 % during the ambient storage. The remainder of the cylinders stored exclusively at ambient temperature did not have a CF₃H peak in 1997 and did not ever develop a CF₃H peak.

One cylinder stored originally at 100 °C and containing copper, had a negligible change to the CF₃H peak. In all other cases the CF₃H peaks that were present had significant decreases of 29 % or more compared to the combined standard uncertainty of ± 11 % during the five year ambient temperature storage.

F-alkene peak

The F-alkene peak centered at 950 cm⁻¹ was the only new peak that had emerged during the previous testing cycles. It is located in the region of C=C bond stretch, and presumably it reflected condensation of CF₃I molecules. The peak is an unresolved combination of contributions from one or more fluorinated alkenes. No attempt was made to positively identify the alkenes. While no exact quantitative measurement of concentration was possible, the lack of substantial change in the area of the CF₃I peak indicated that the F-alkene concentration was no more than 5 % of that of CF₃I. The F-alkene peak only developed in some of the heated cylinders. None of the cylinders stored constantly at ambient temperature showed an F-alkene peak in 1997, and none of them developed an F-alkene peak by 2002. In addition, four of the cylinders stored initially at 150 °C had no F-alkene peak in either 1997 or 2002.

Table 2 lists the relative percent change from 1997 to 2002 for the cylinders with an F-alkene peak. Most of these peaks had increases of less than 20 % during the storage at ambient temperature. These peak changes barely exceed the combined standard uncertainty of ± 11 % for these measurements. Only three of the cylinders showed decreases to the F-alkene peak. For the cylinder with copper and moisture originally at 100 °C the peak decreased by 45 %, while the F-alkene peak that developed in 1997 for the dry copper containing cylinder originally at 150 °C was completely gone in 2002. The cylinder containing only CF₃I and moisture (no metals) originally stored at 100 °C showed a 26 % decrease in F-alkene peak area from 1997 to 2002.

CONCLUSIONS

During the 5-year ambient temperatures storage period from 1997-2002:

- The CF₃I agent remained stable to within the measurement uncertainty of a volume fraction of ± 0.012 . (Note that the combination of elevated temperatures and copper had already caused serious degradation of the CF₃I in some vessels during the earlier 36 months of storage.)
- No new peaks in the spectra were observed.
- CO₂ decreased significantly for all of the cylinders.
- For the cylinders that had a CF₃H impurity peak, it decreased by 30 % or more.
- Some existing F-alkene peaks had small increases and others had decreases, but these changes did not significantly affect the CF₃I agent mass.

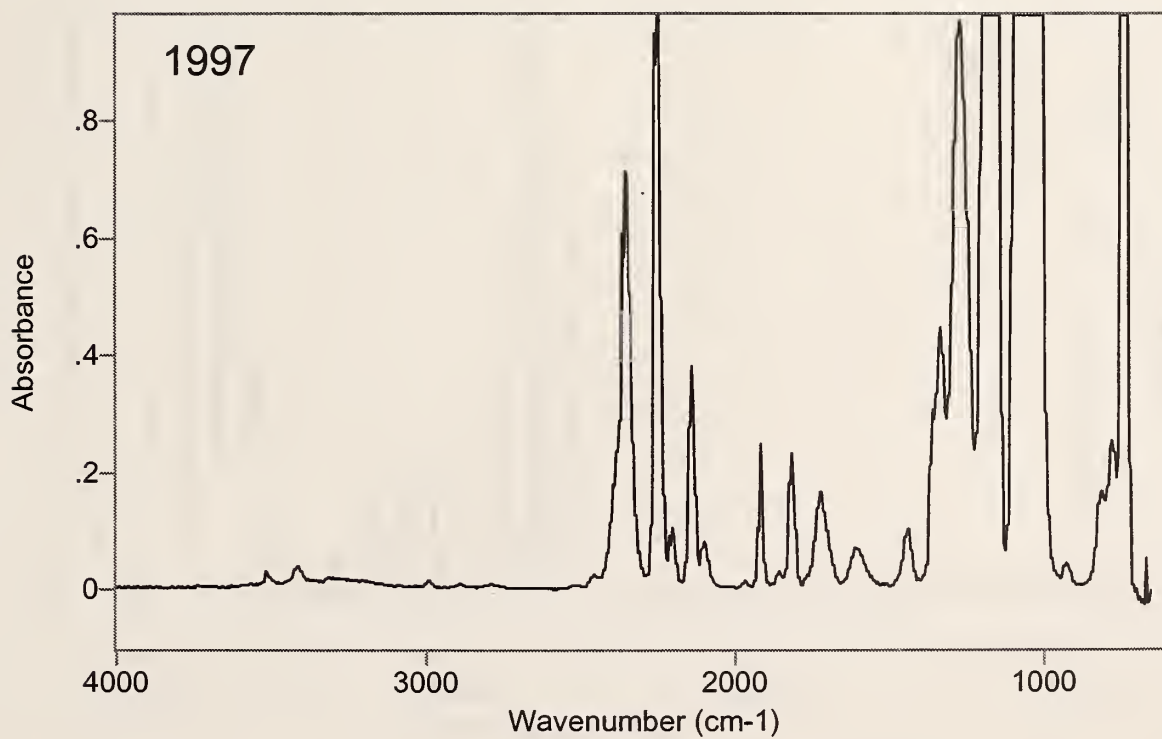
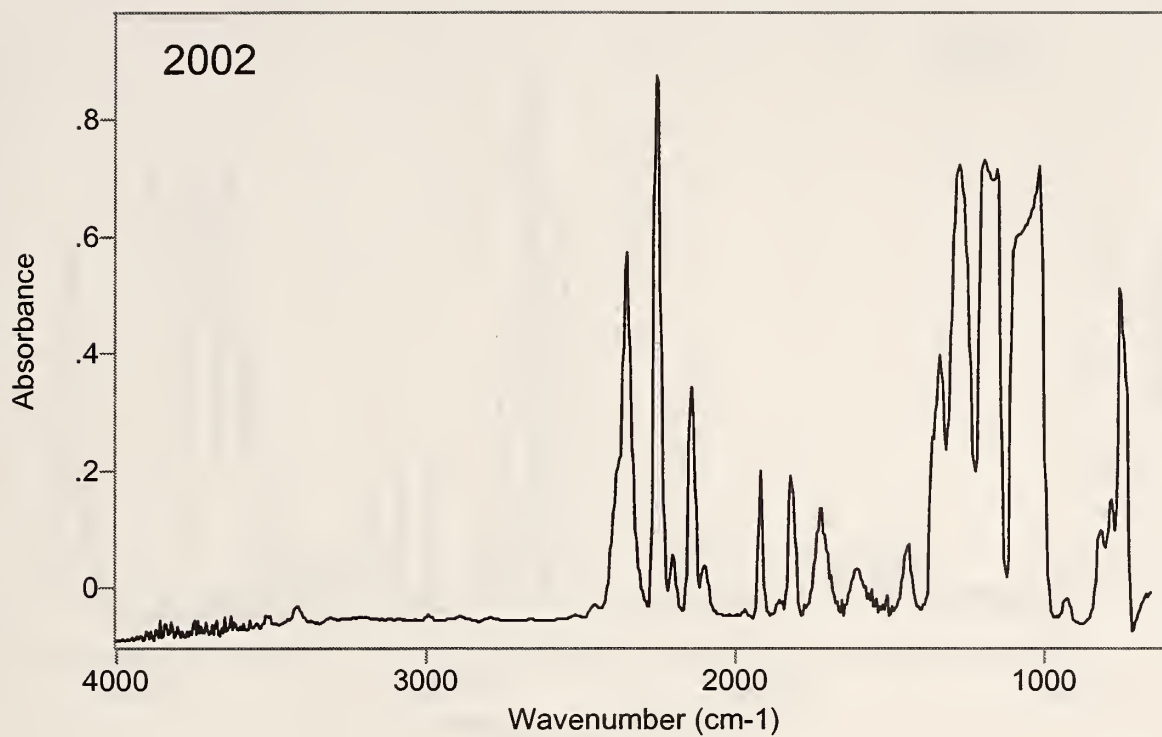
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research is part of the Department of Defense's Next Generation Fire Suppression Technology Program, funded by the DoD Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP). The authors would like to thank Dr. Marc Nyden for his assistance with the spectrometer operation, data analysis, and his expert advice regarding the project.

REFERENCES

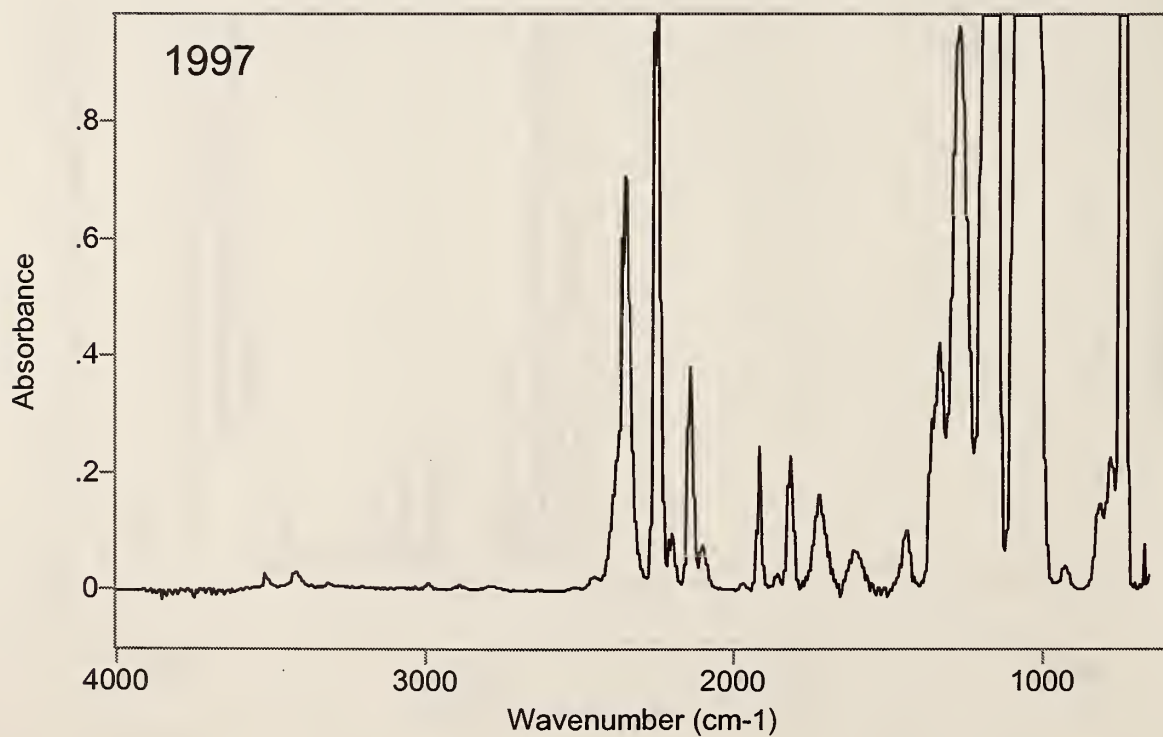
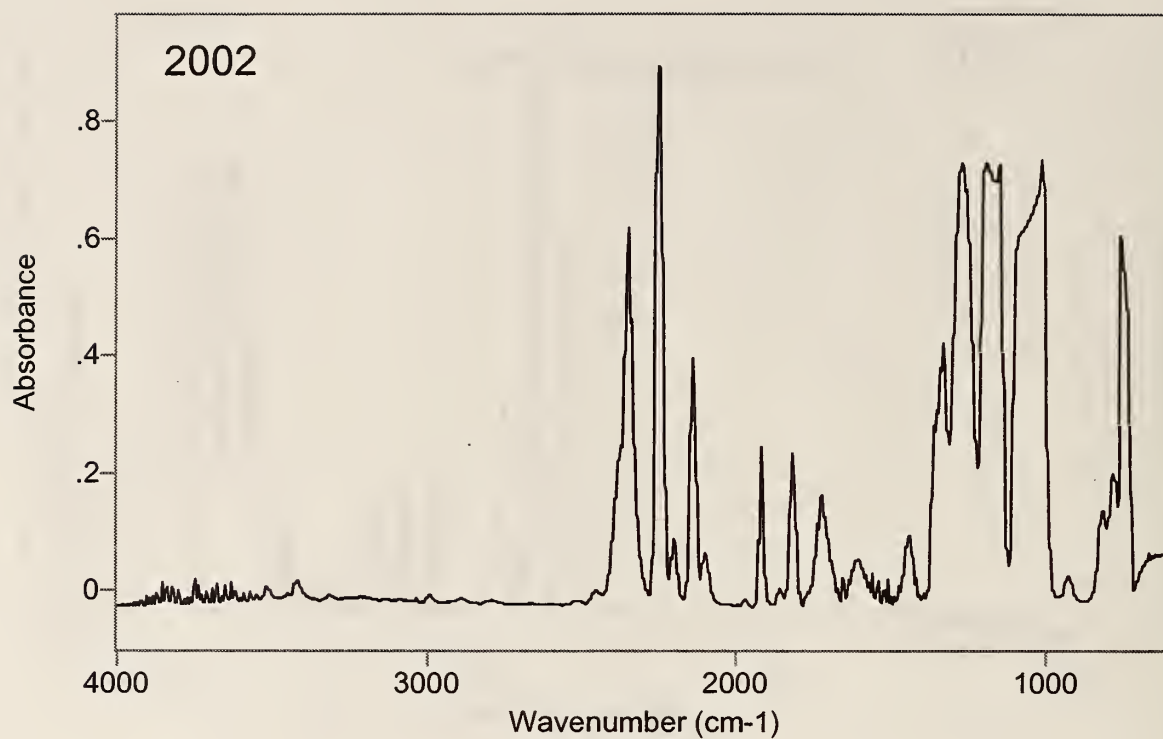
- Gann, R. G., Editor, *Fire Suppression System Performance of Alternative Agents in Aircraft Engine and Dry Bay Laboratory Simulations*. Volumes 1-2. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD. NIST SP 890; 789 pp, November 1995.
- Grosshandler, W. L., Gann, R. G., Pitts, W. M., *Evaluation of Alternative In-Flight Fire Suppressants for Full-Scale Testing in Simulated Aircraft Engine Nacelles and Dry Bays*. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD. NIST SP 861; 859 pp, April 1994. Grosshandler, W. L.; Gann, R. G.; Pitts, W. M., Editors, 1994.
- Harris, R. H., Jr., "Agent Stability Under Storage." *Fire Suppression System Performance of Alternative Agents in Aircraft Engine and Dry Bay Laboratory Simulations*. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD. NIST SP 890; November 1995. Gann, R. G., Editor, Volume 1, Section 7, 249-406 pp, 1995.
- McKenna, G. B., Horkay, F., Verdier, P. H., Waldron, W. K., Jr., "Interactions of Agents with Elastomers and Lubricants." *Fire Suppression System Performance of Alternative Agents in Aircraft Engine and Dry Bay Laboratory Simulations*. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD. NIST SP 890; November 1995. Gann, R. G., Editor, Volume 1, Section 6, 201-247 pp, 1995.
- Peacock, R. D., Cleary, T. G., Harris, R. H., Jr., "Agent Stability Under Storage and Discharge Residue." *Evaluation of Alternative In-Flight Fire Suppressants for Full-Scale Testing in Simulated Aircraft Engine Nacelles and Dry Bays*. National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD. NIST SP 861; April 1994. Grosshandler, W. L., Gann, R. G., Pitts, W. M., Editors, Section 6, 643-668 pp, 1994.

APPENDIX: FTIR Spectra



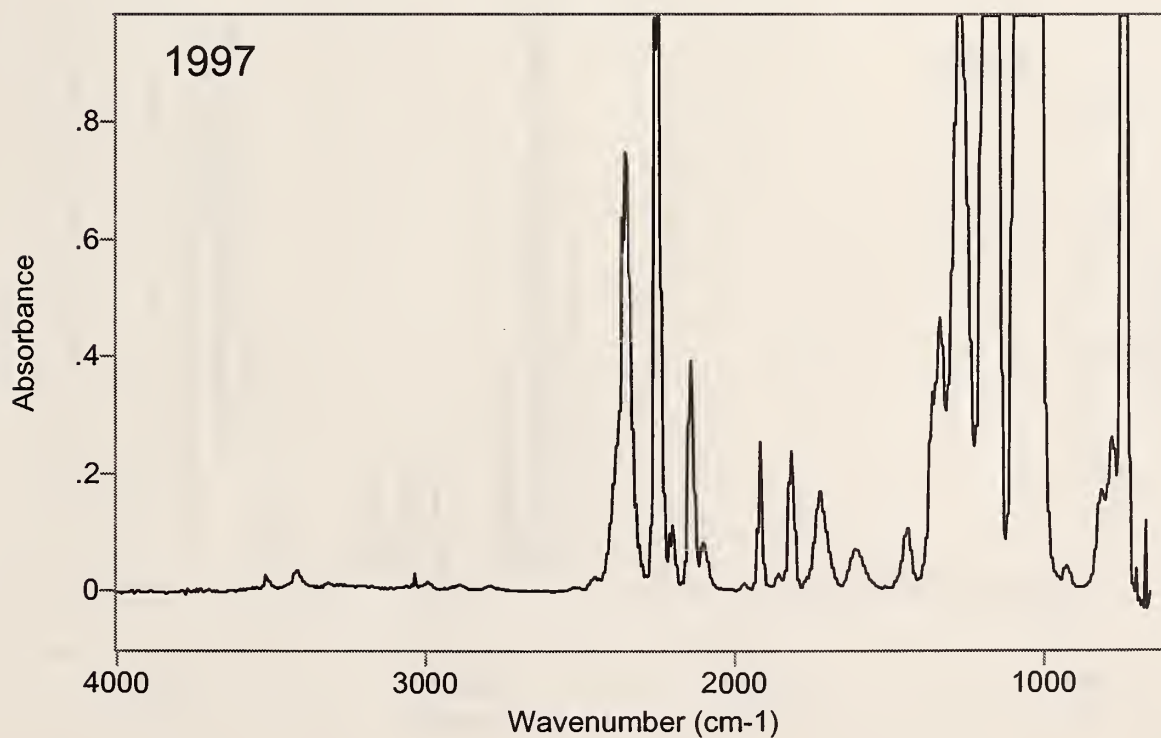
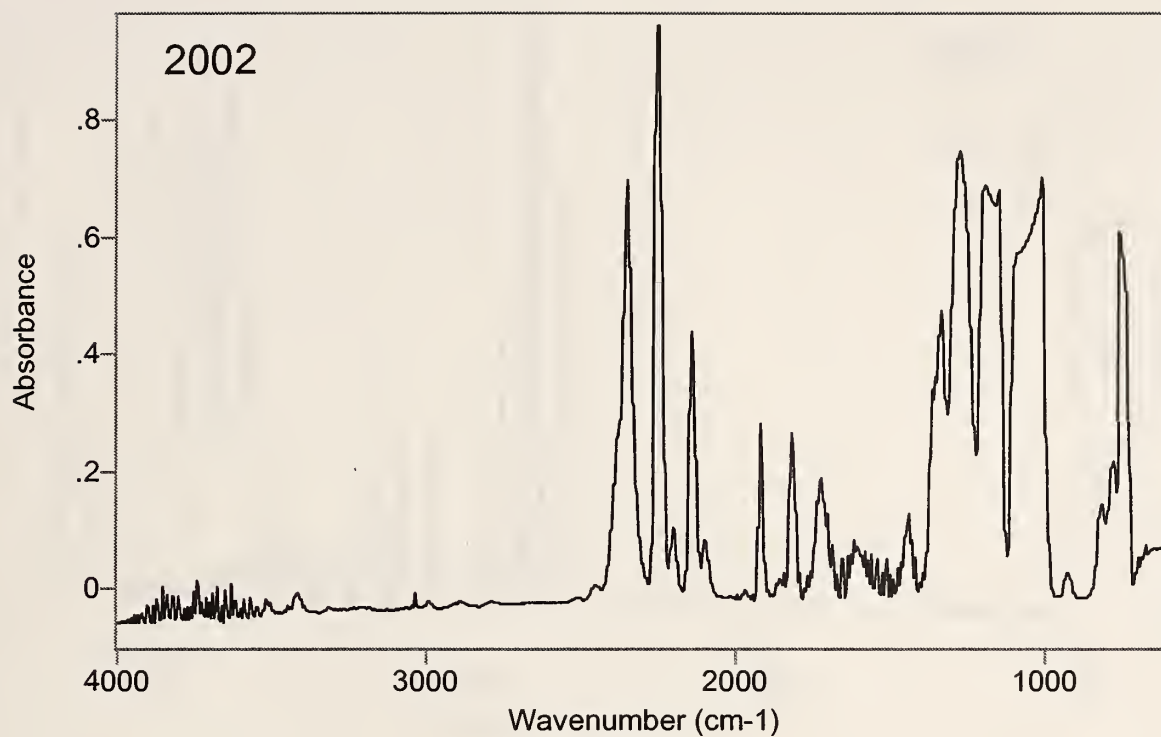
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 1

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C
Metal coupon: none
Moisture added :no



Appendix FTIR Spectrum 2

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C
Metal coupon: Ti-15-3-3-3
Moisture added :no

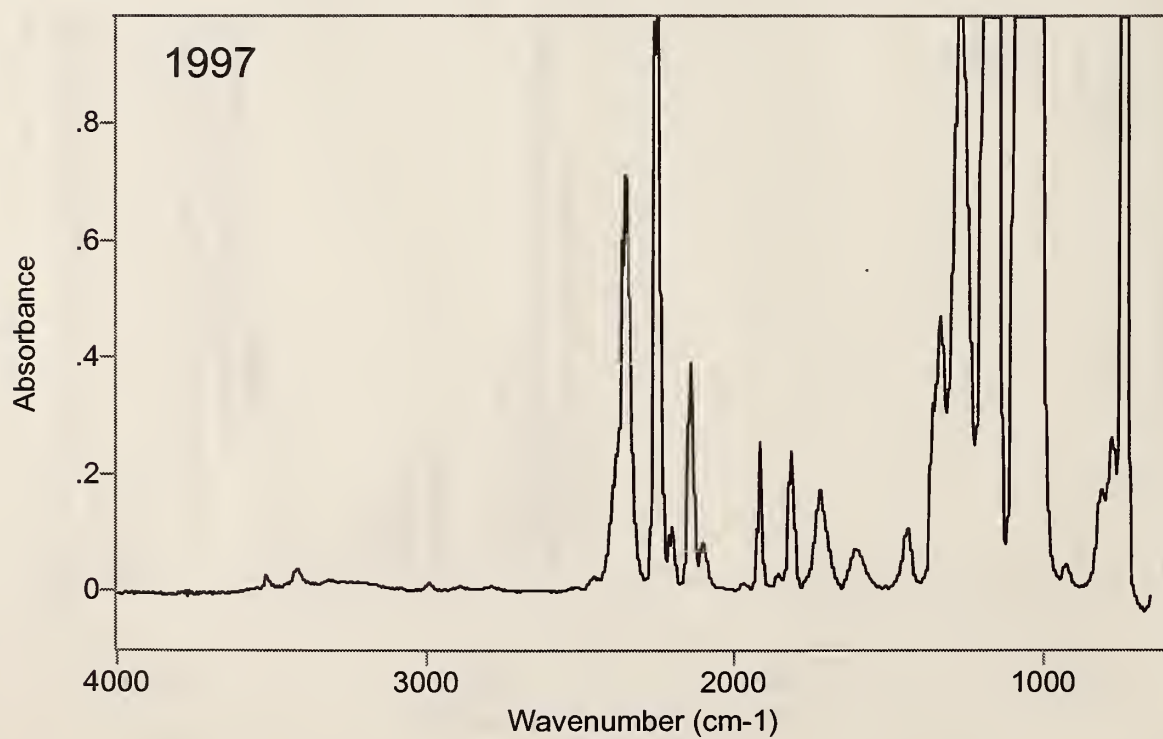
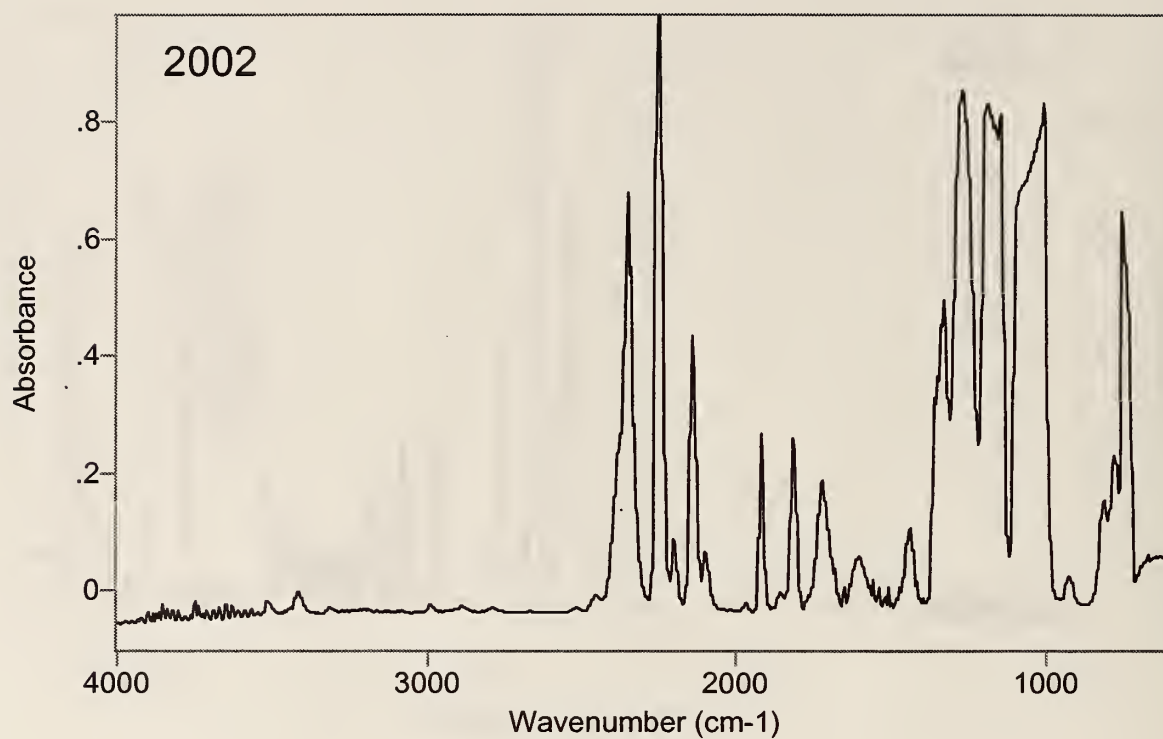


Appendix FTIR Spectrum 3

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C

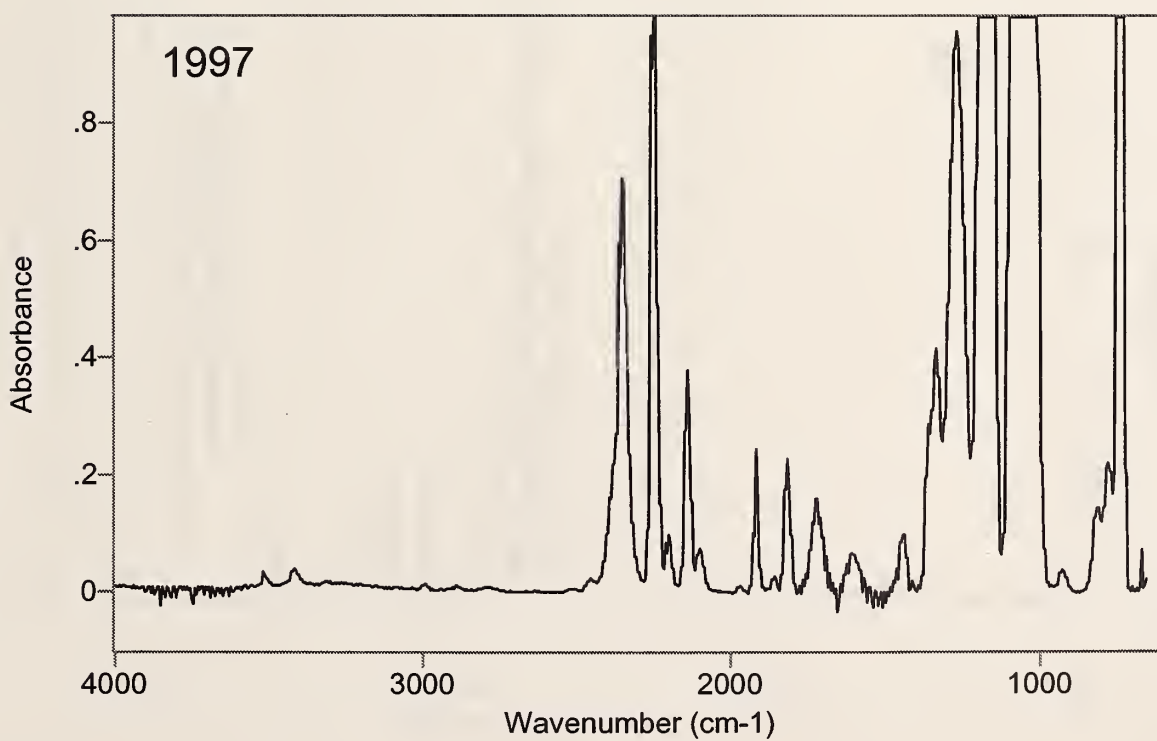
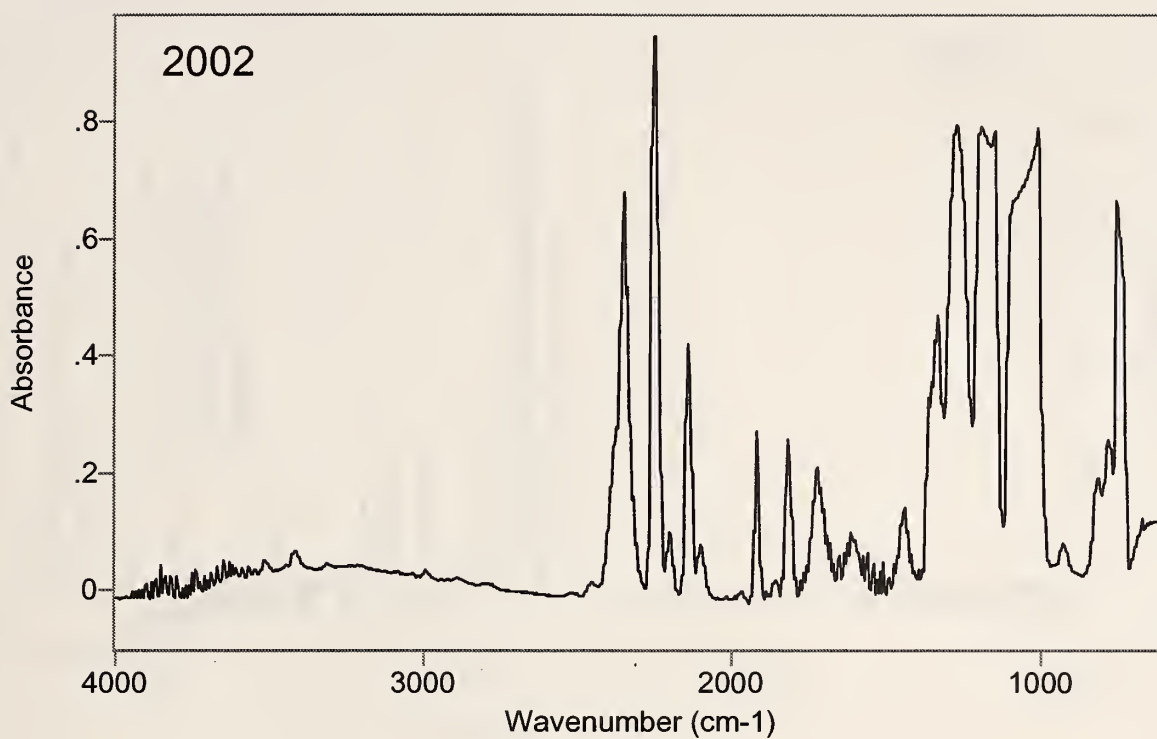
Metal coupon: Inconel 625

Moisture added :no



Appendix FTIR Spectrum 4

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C
Metal coupon: C4130 Alloy Steel
Moisture added :no

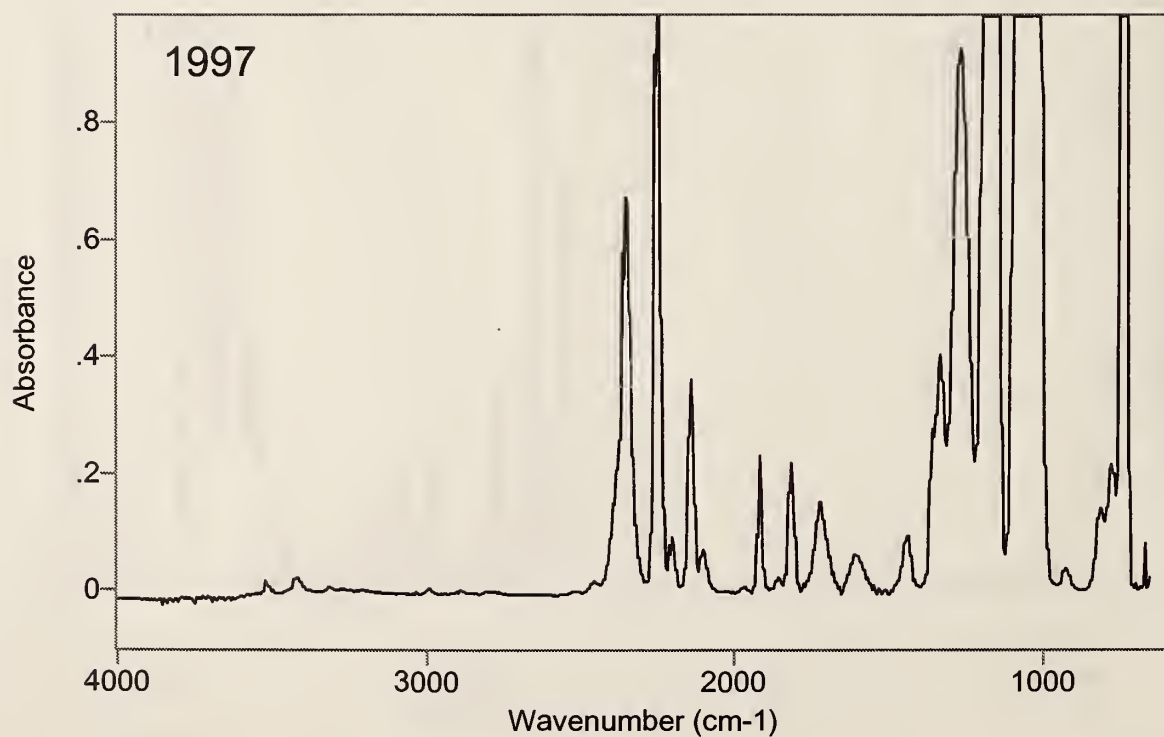
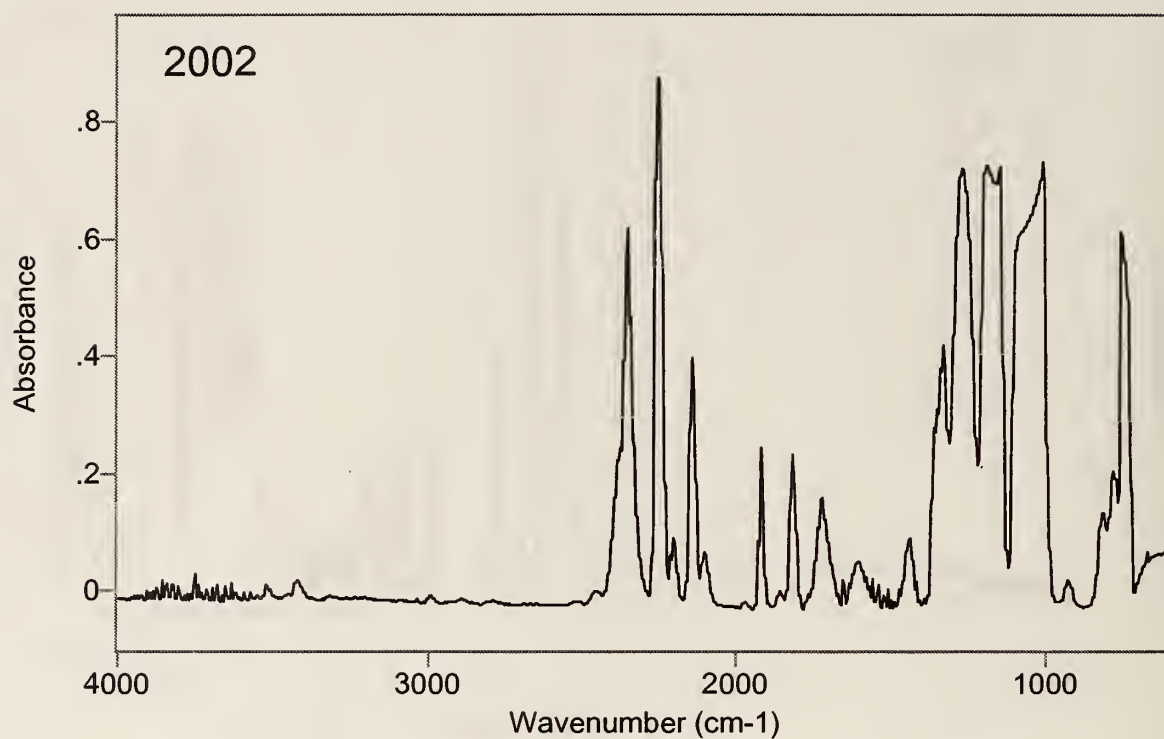


Appendix FTIR Spectrum 5

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C

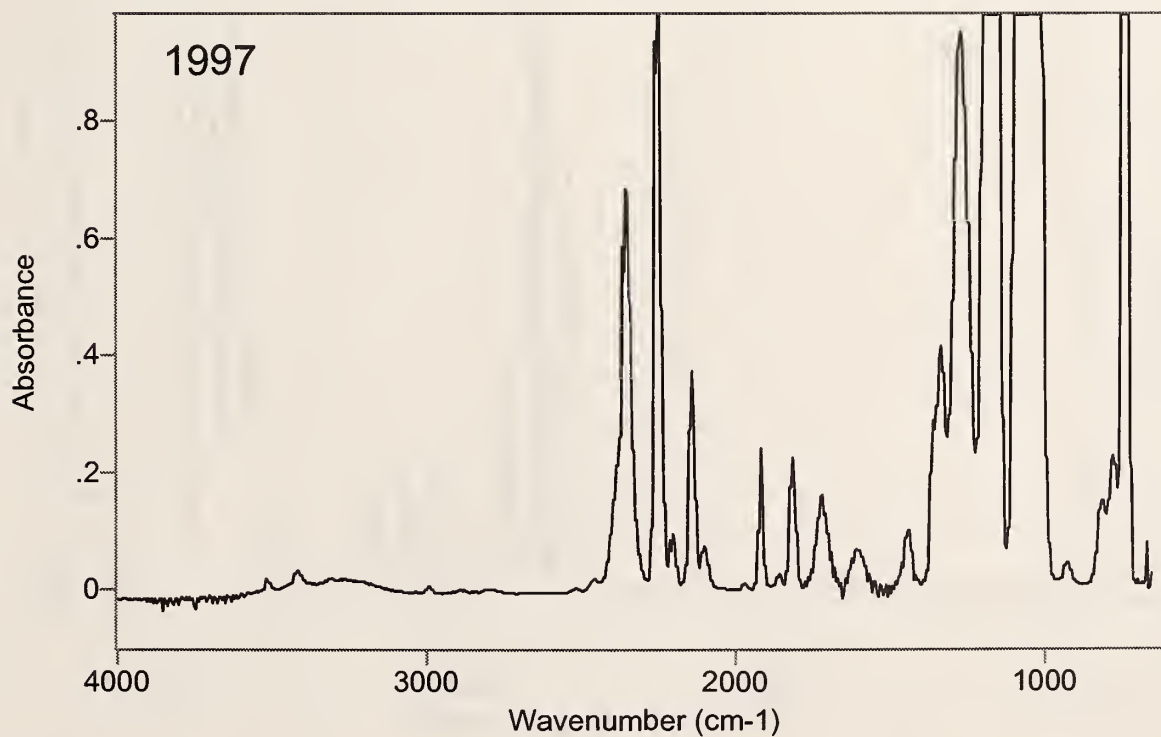
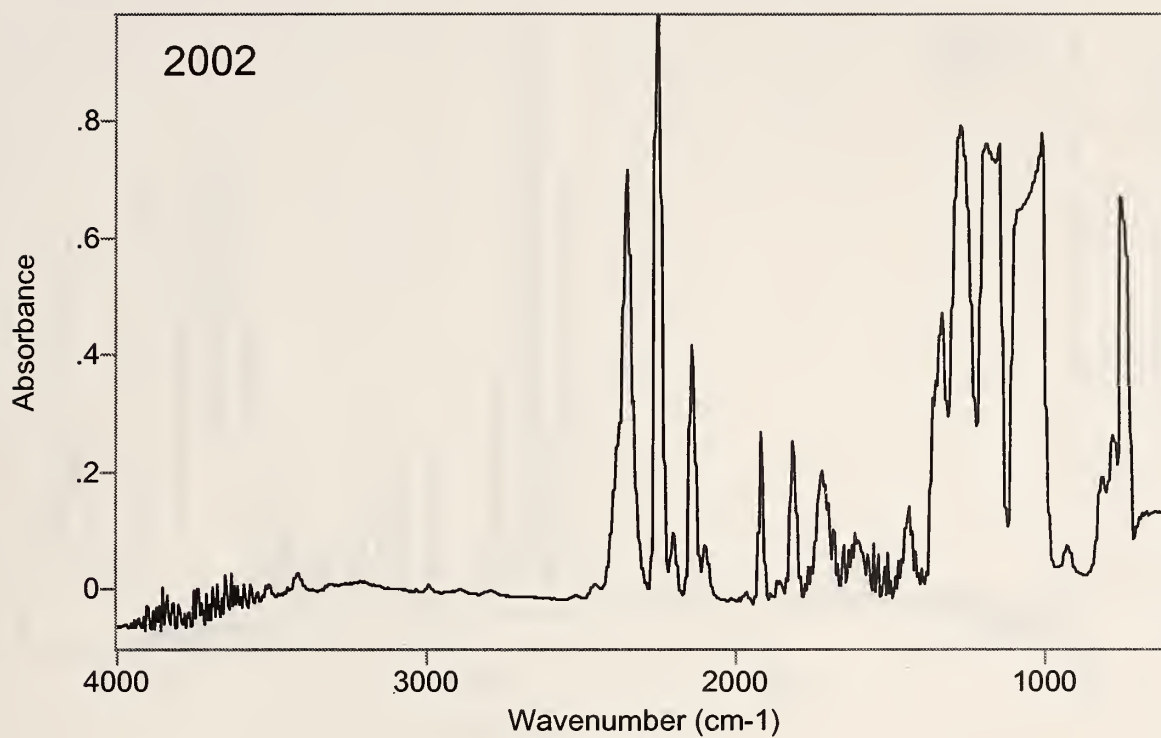
Metal coupon: Copper

Moisture added :no



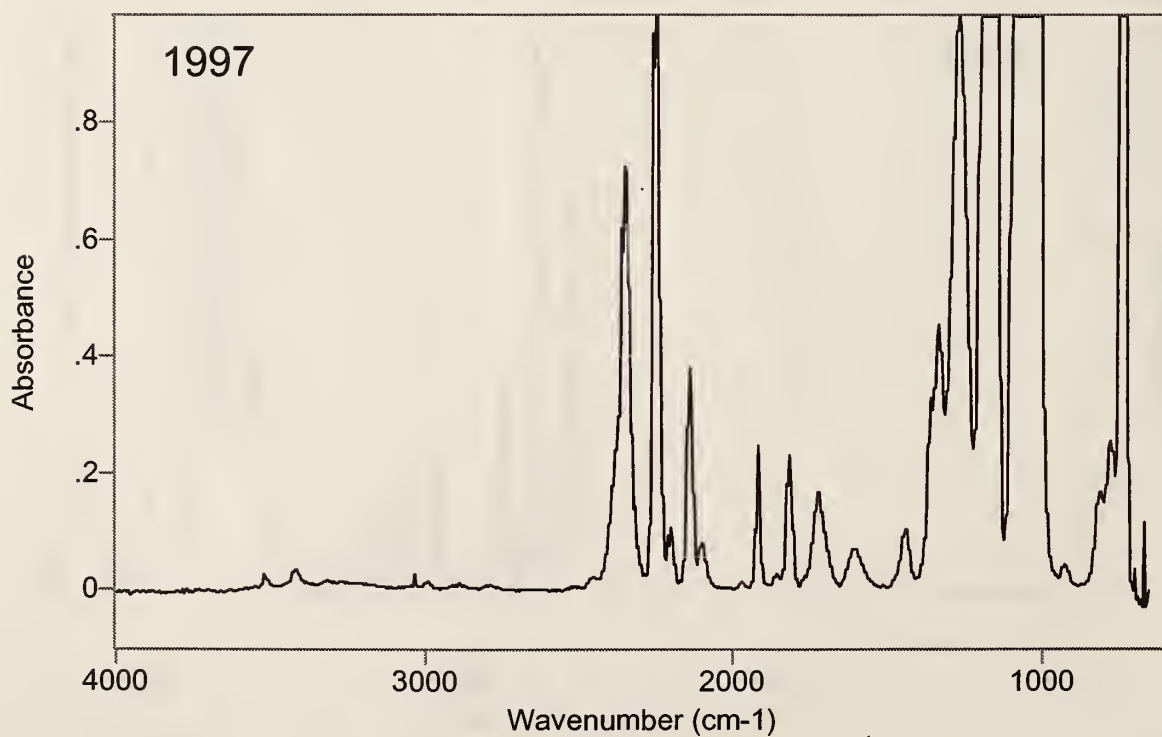
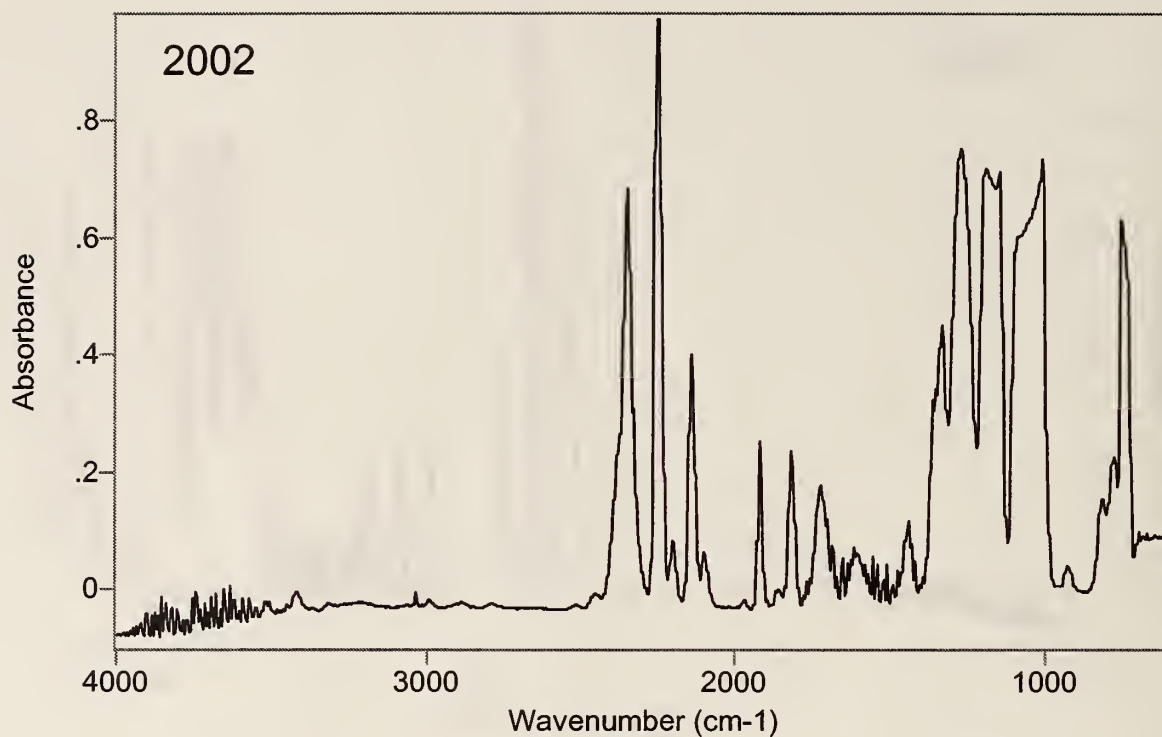
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 6

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C
Metal coupon: Nitronic 40 and Copper
Moisture added :no



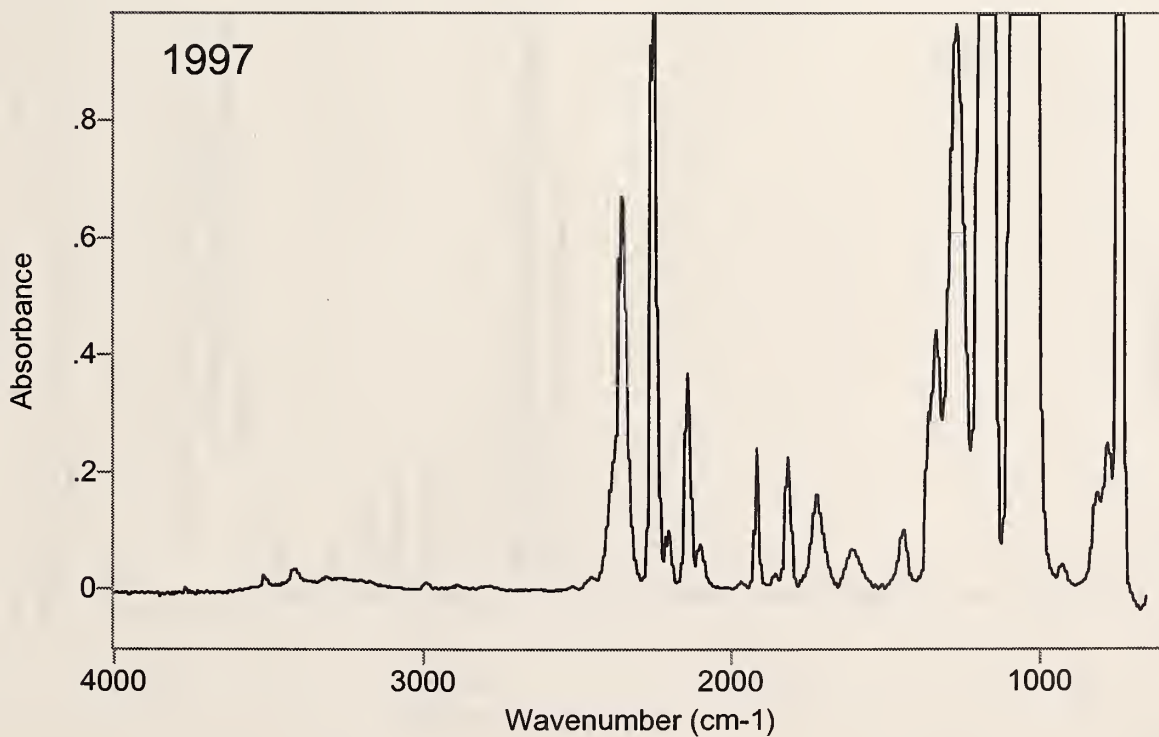
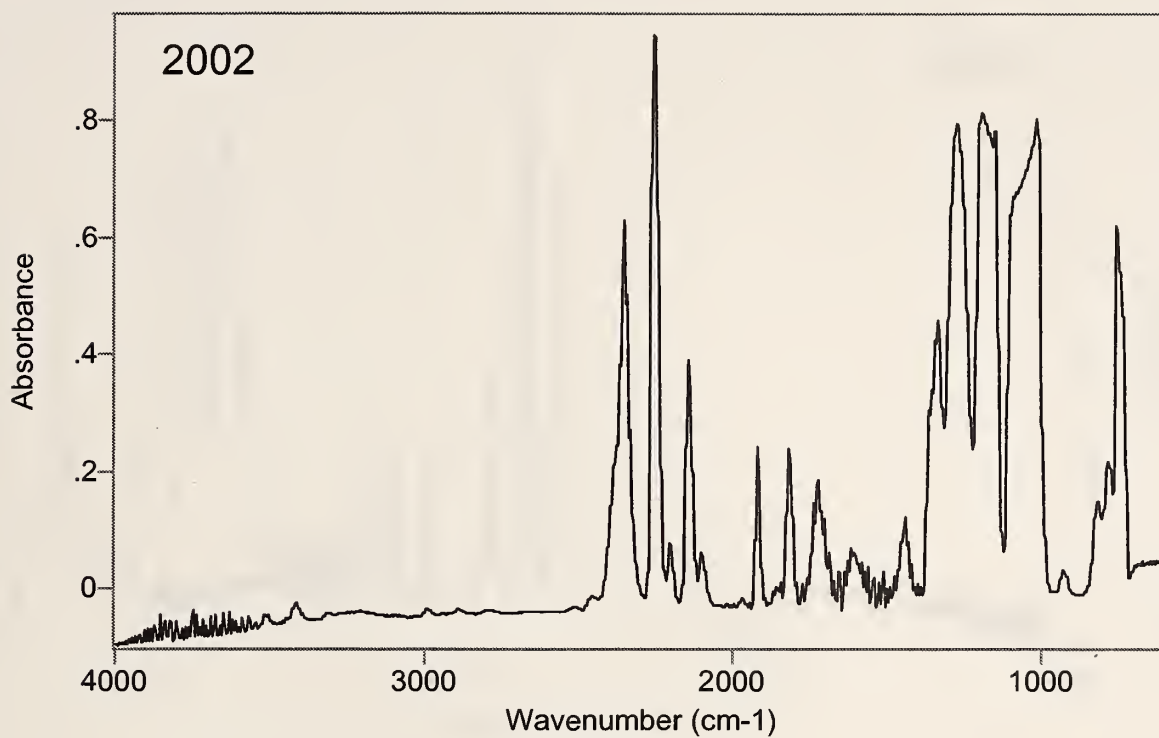
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 7

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C
Metal coupon: Ti-15-3-3-3 and Copper
Moisture added :no



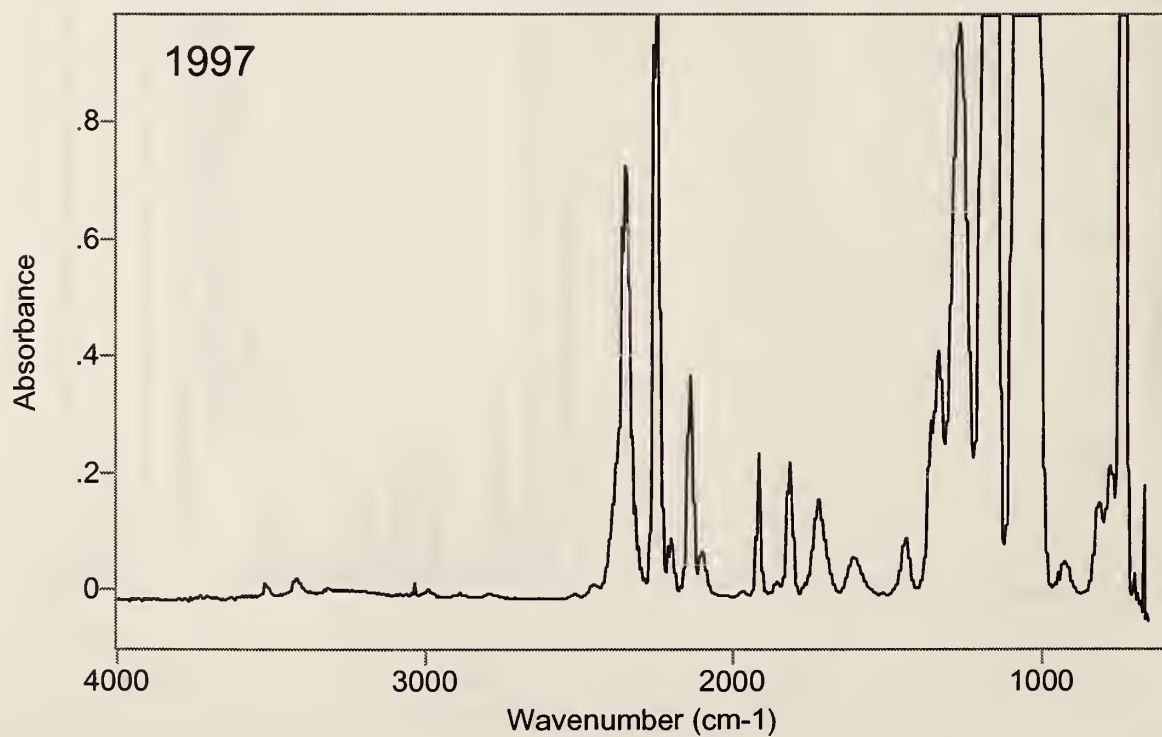
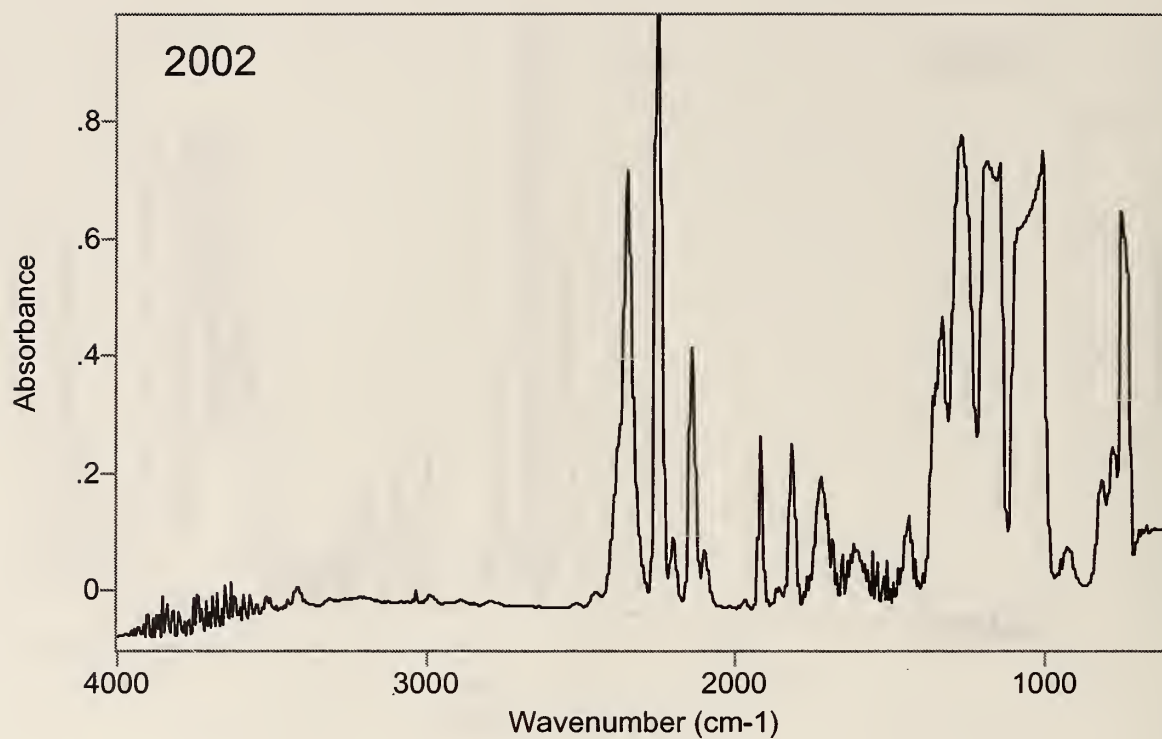
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 8

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C
Metal coupon: Inconel 625 and Copper
Moisture added :no



Appendix FTIR Spectrum 9

Initial storage temperature: 23 °C
Metal coupon: C4130 Alloy Steel and Copper
Moisture added :no

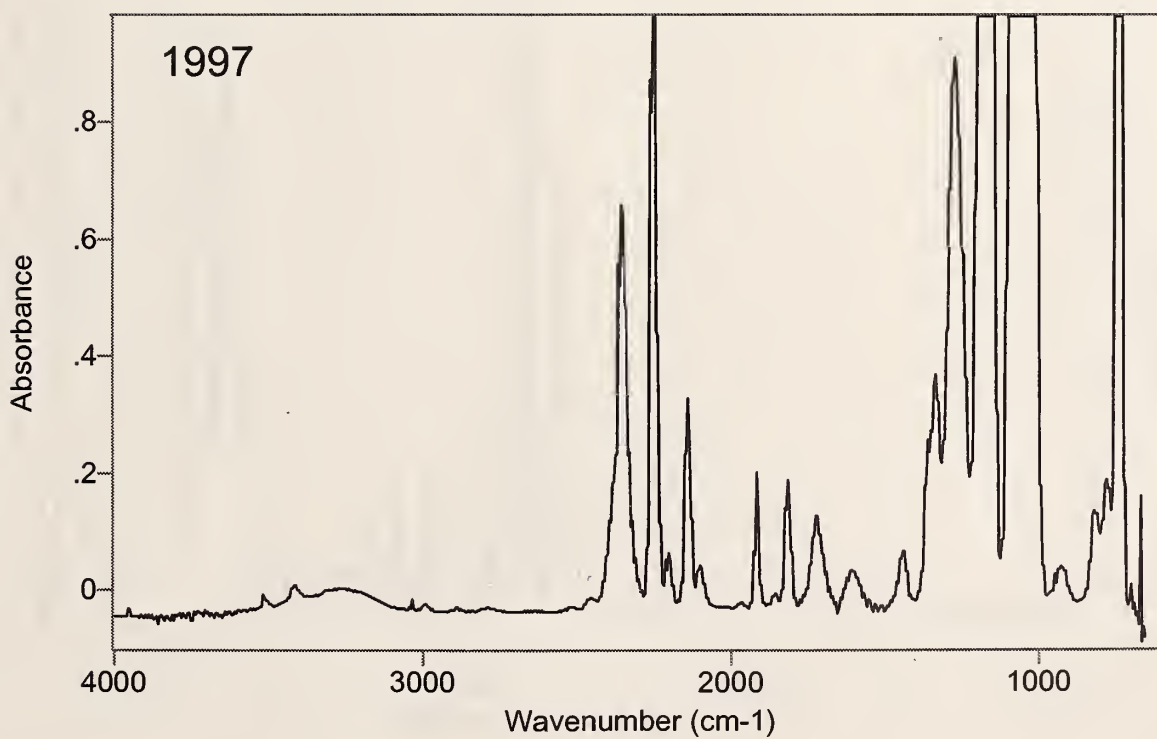
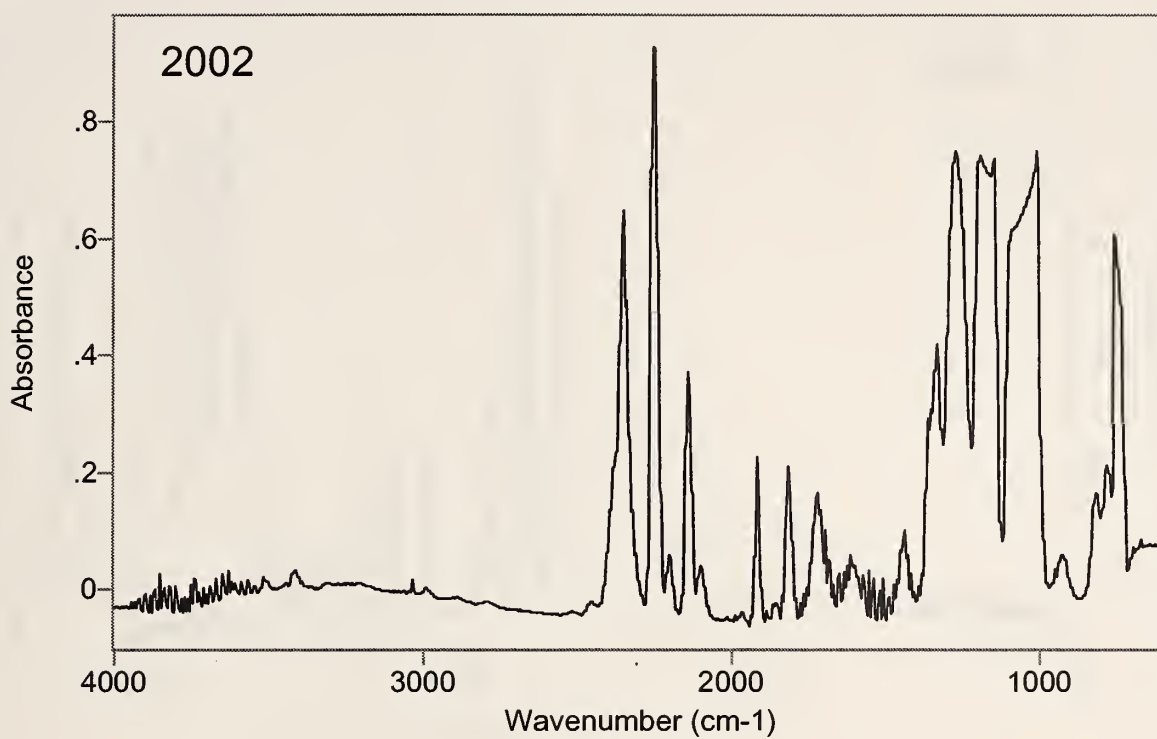


Appendix FTIR Spectrum 10

Initial storage temperature: 100 °C

Metal coupon: none

Moisture added :no

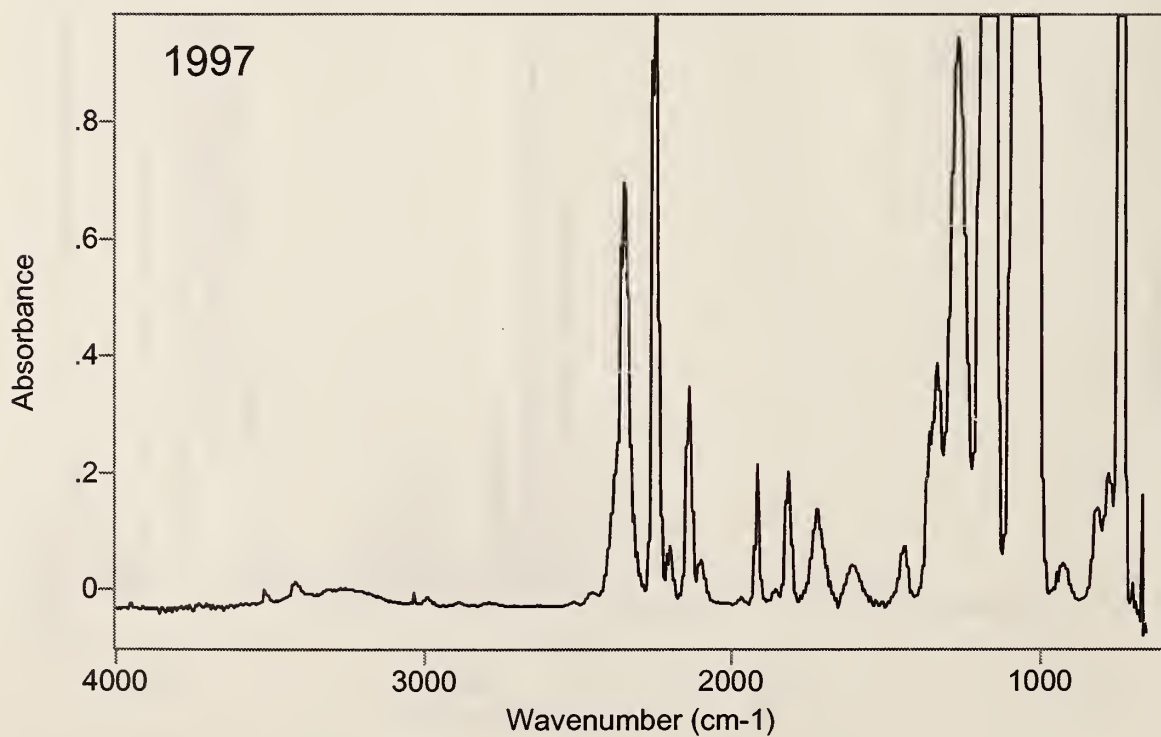
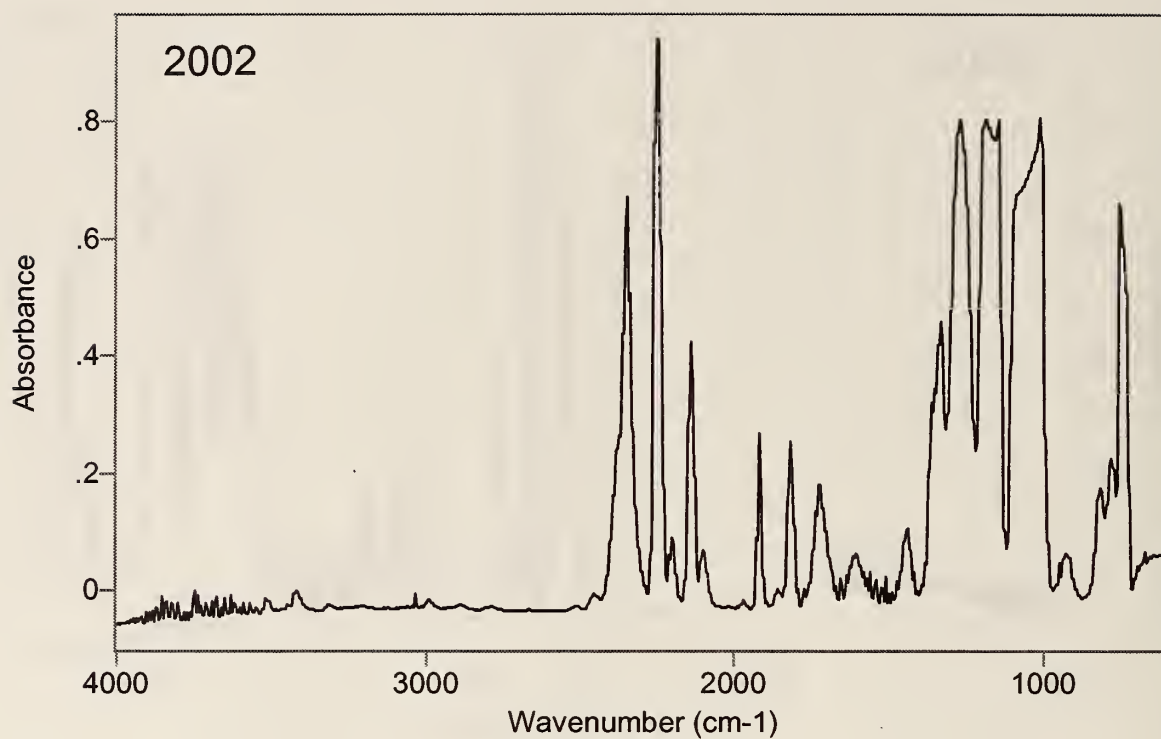


Appendix FTIR Spectrum 11

Initial storage temperature: 100 °C

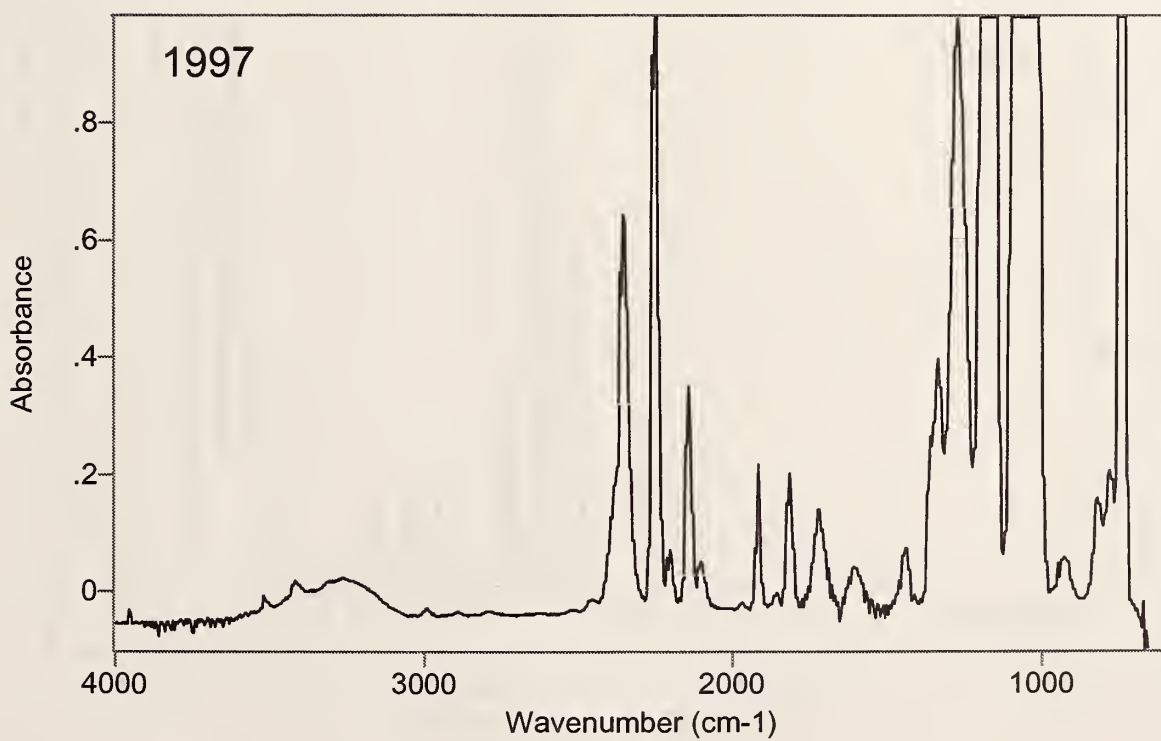
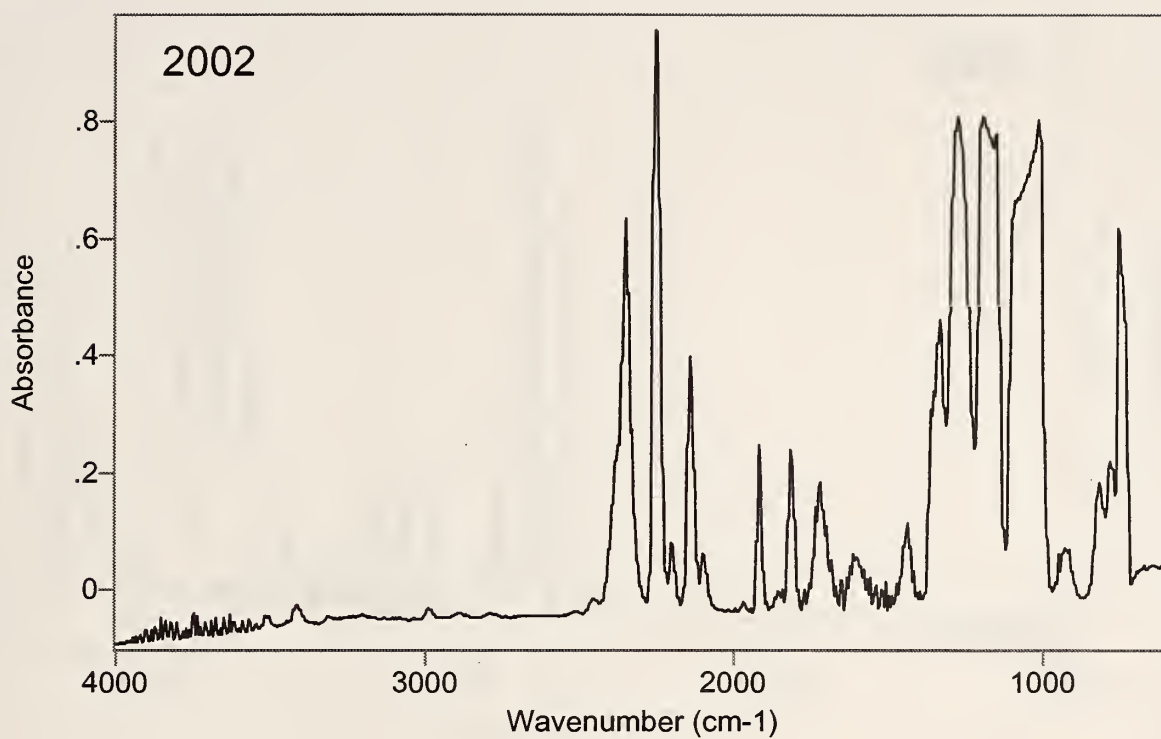
Metal coupon: none

Moisture added :yes



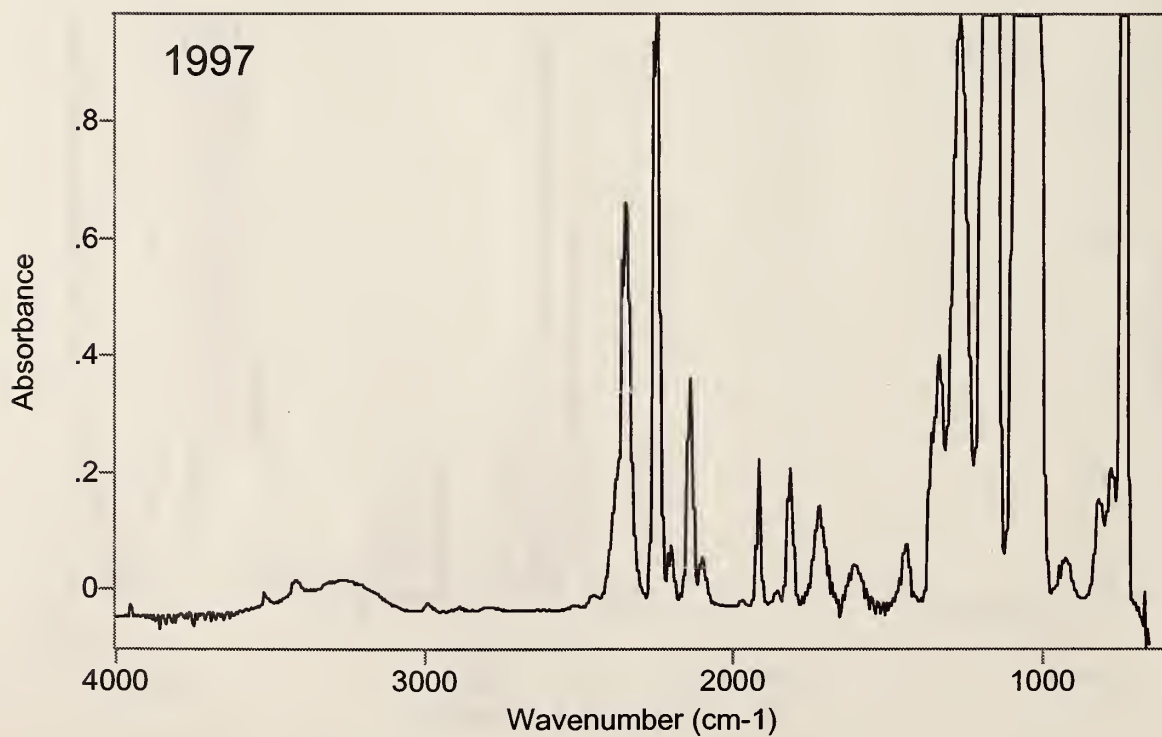
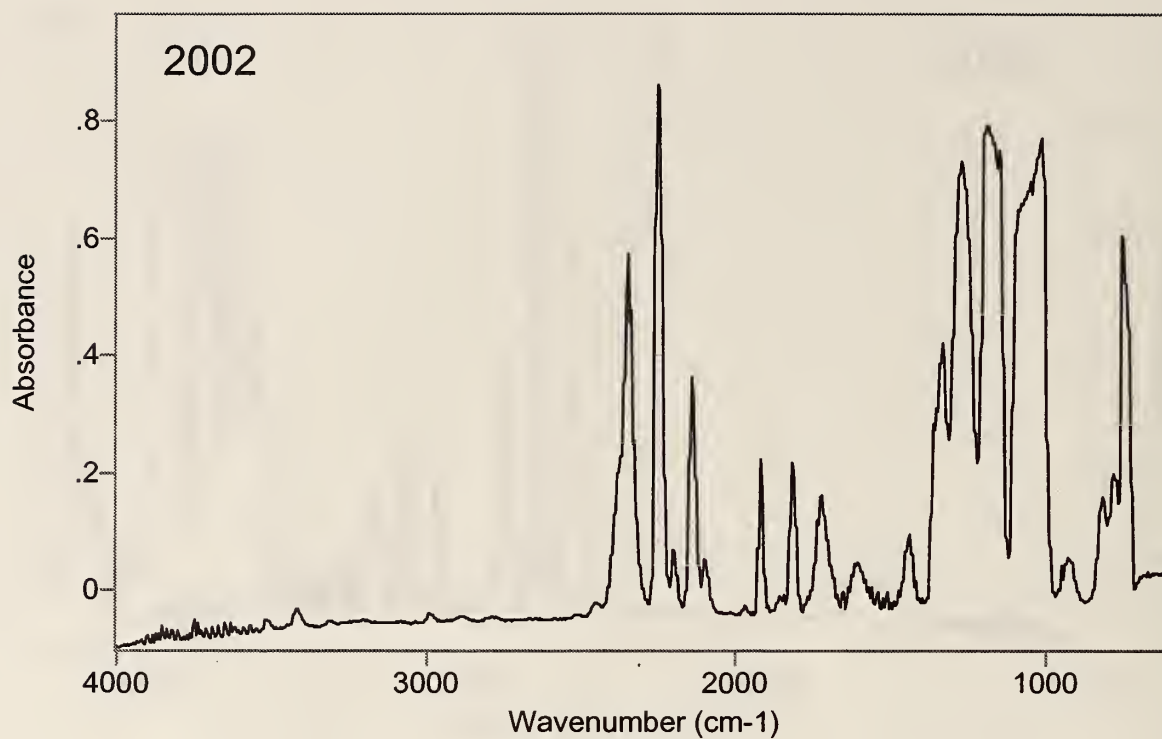
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 12

Initial storage temperature: 100 °C
Metal coupon: Ti-15-3-3-3
Moisture added :no



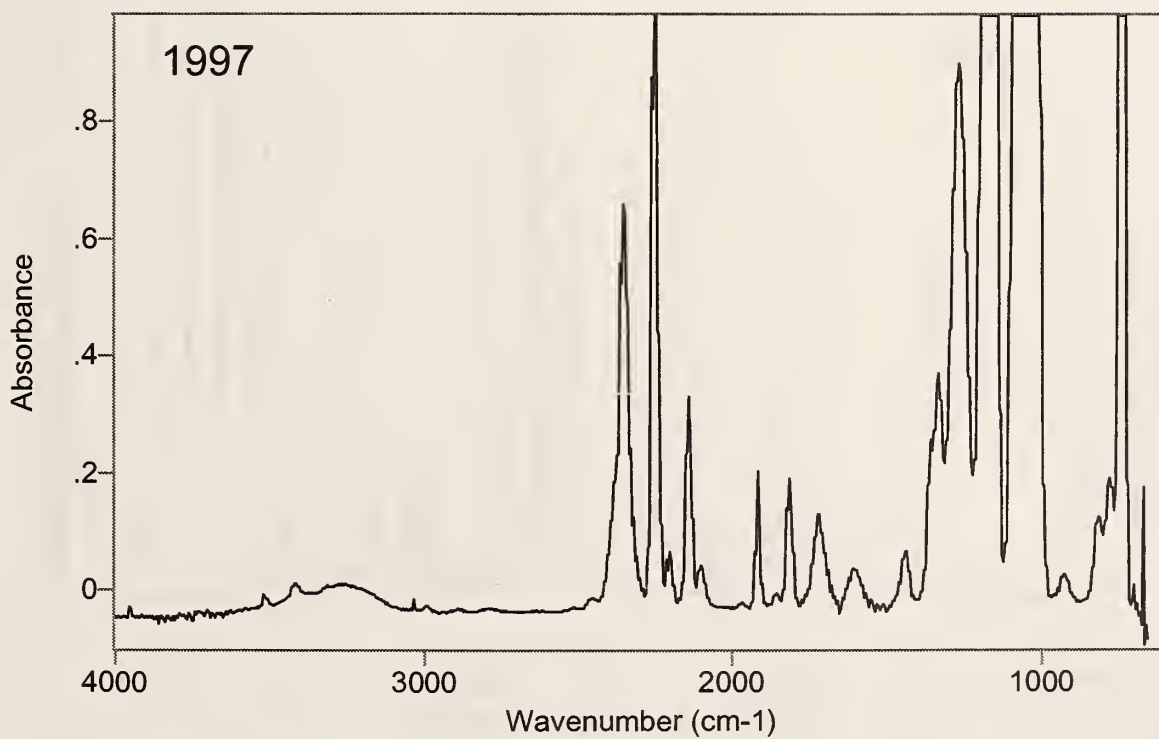
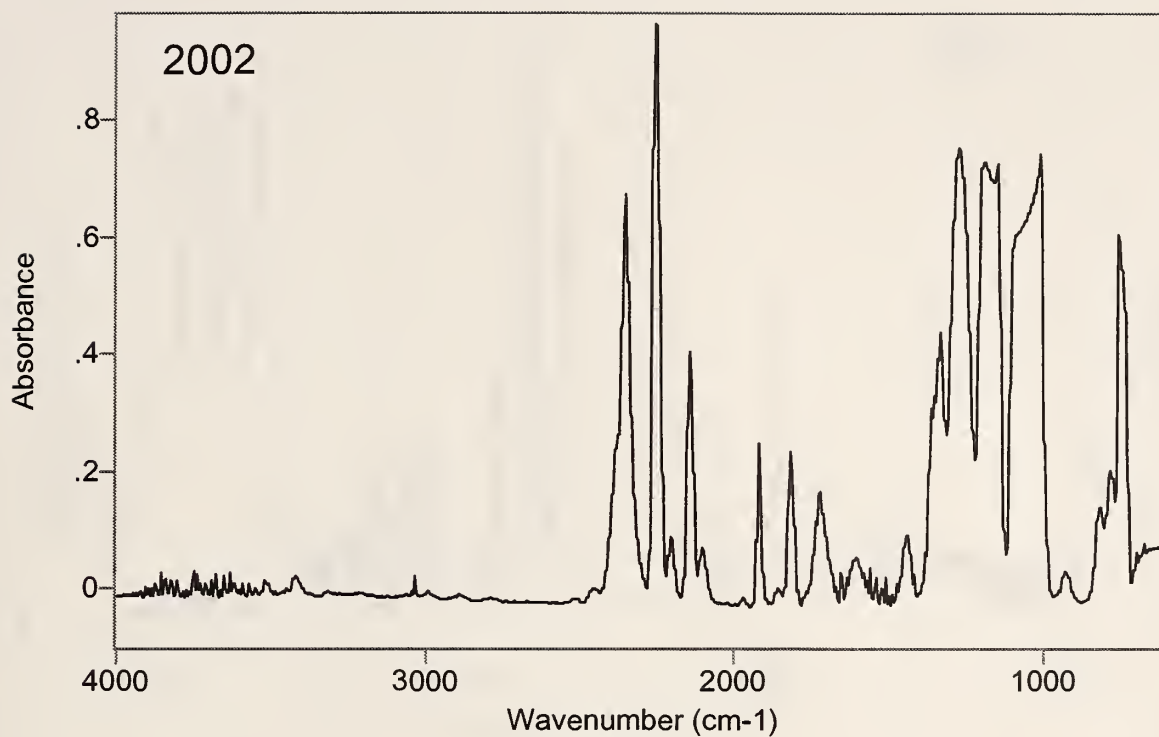
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 13

Initial storage temperature: 100 °C
Metal coupon: Inconel 625
Moisture added :no



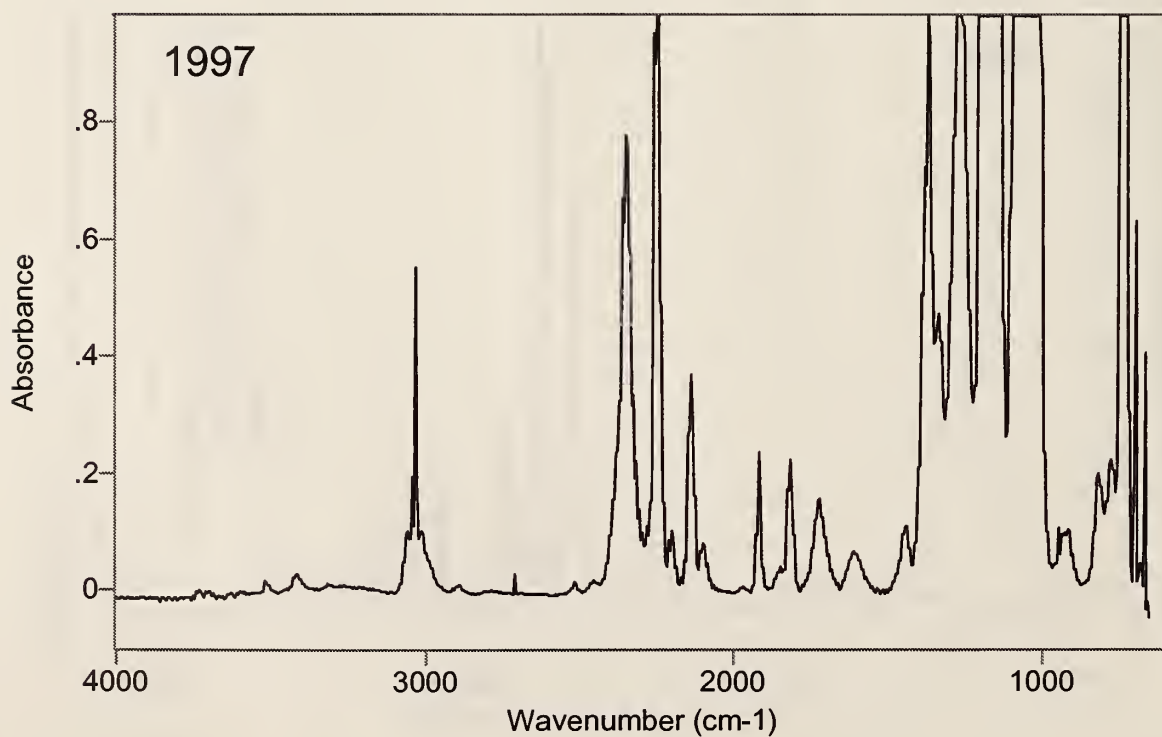
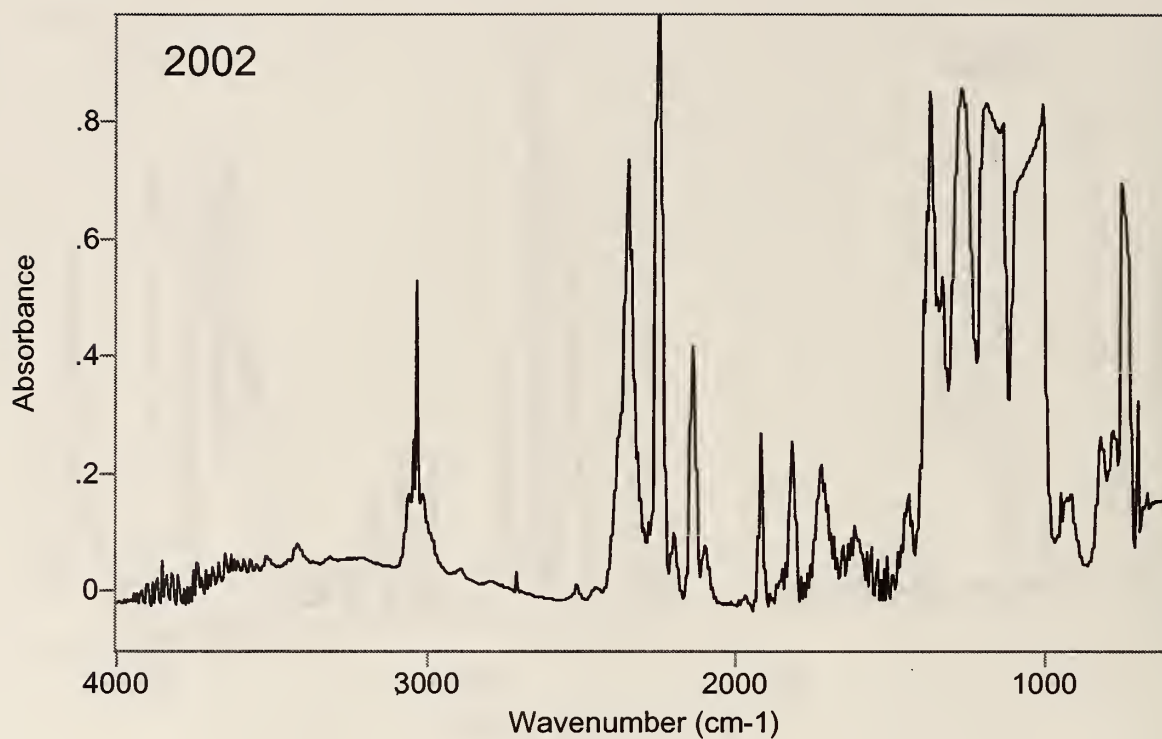
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 14

Initial storage temperature: 100 °C
Metal coupon: C4130 Alloy Steel
Moisture added :no



Appendix FTIR Spectrum 15

Initial storage temperature: 100 °C
Metal coupon: Copper
Moisture added :yes

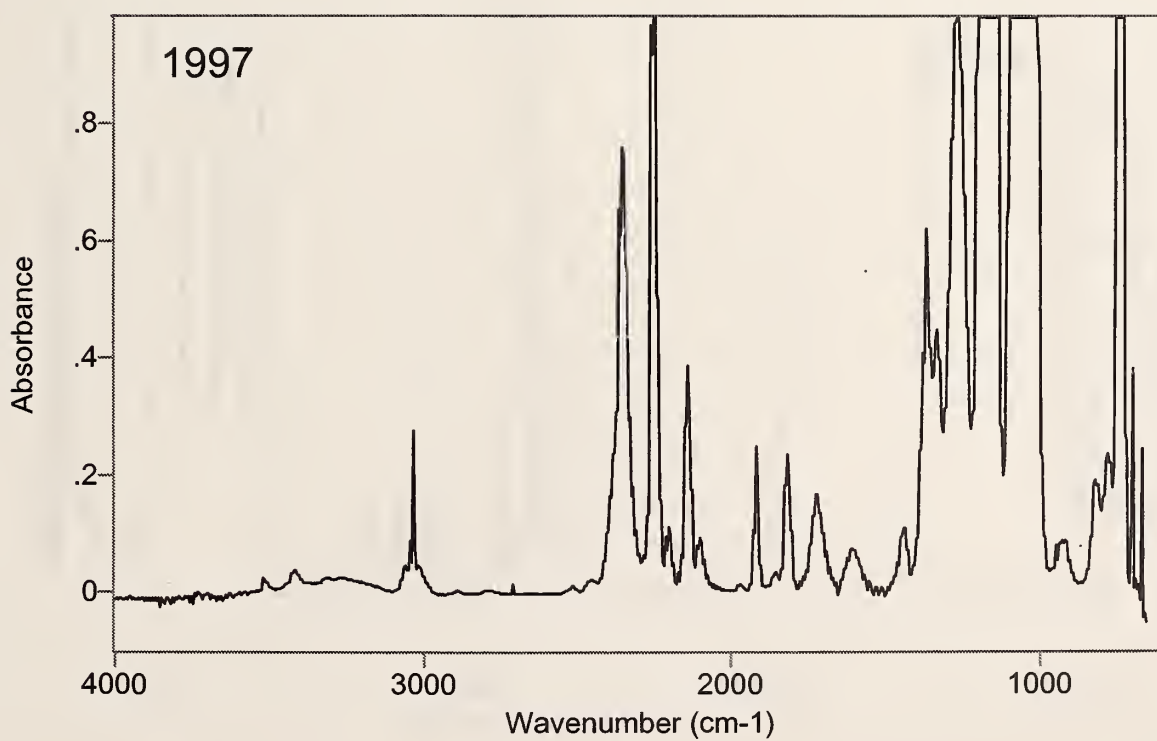
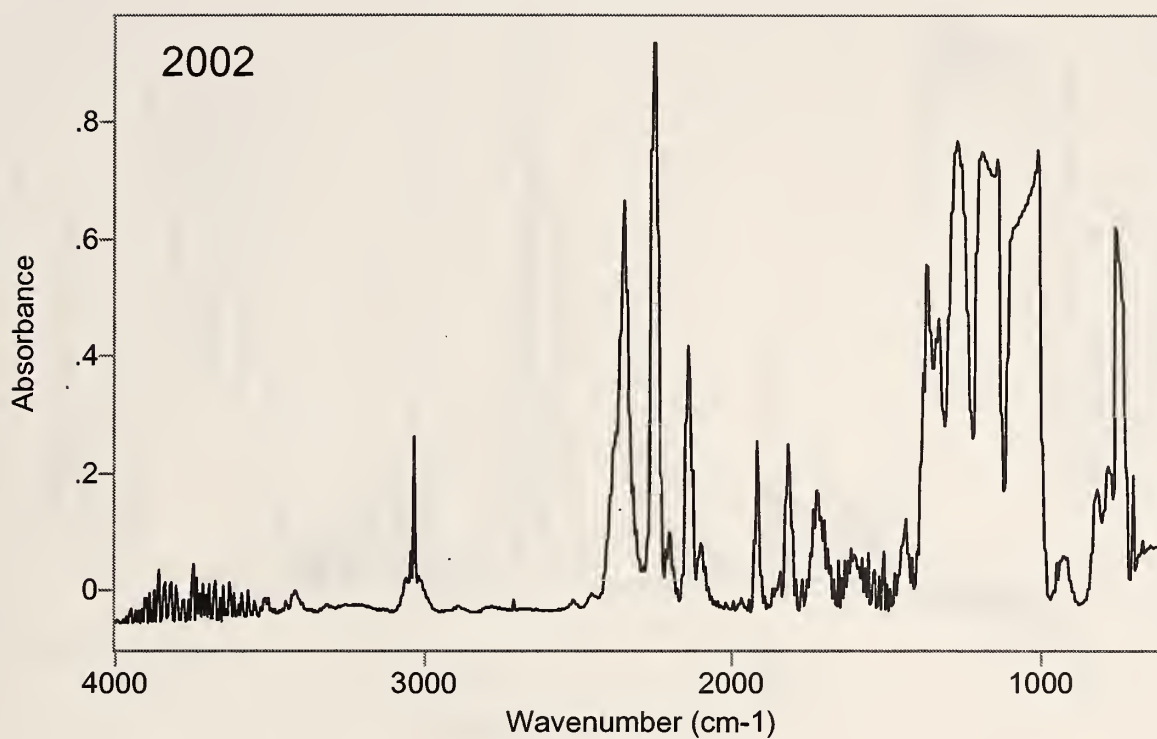


Appendix FTIR Spectrum 16

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C

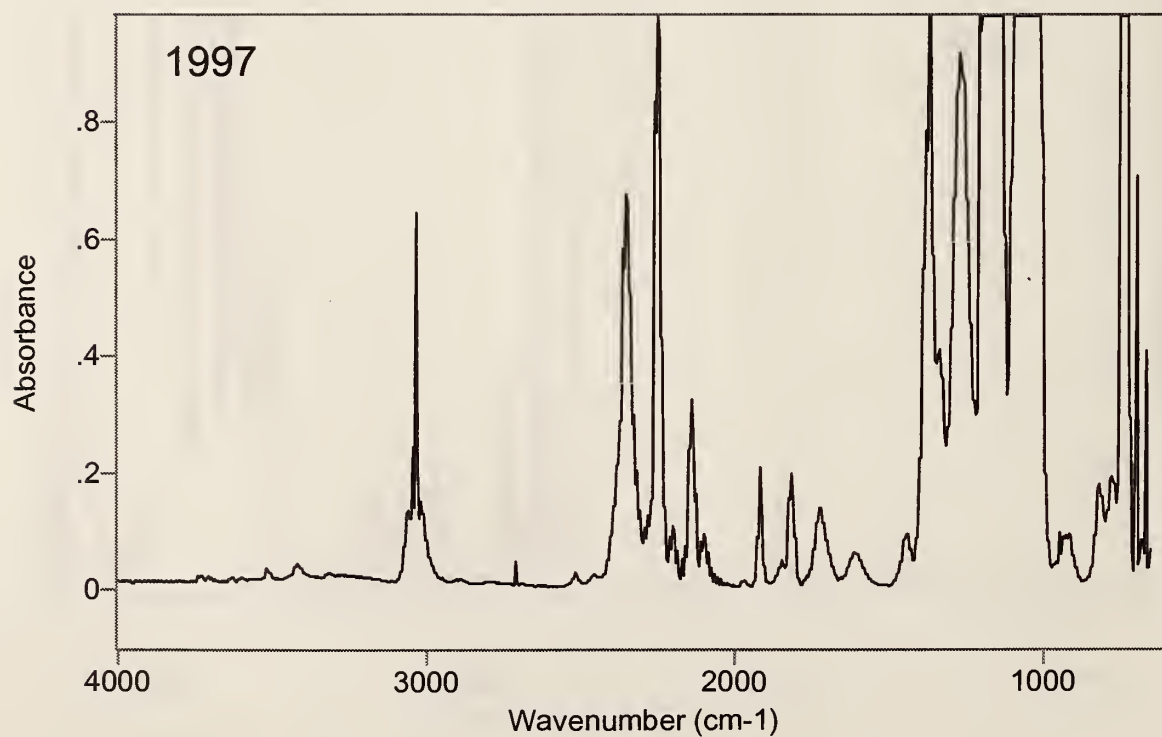
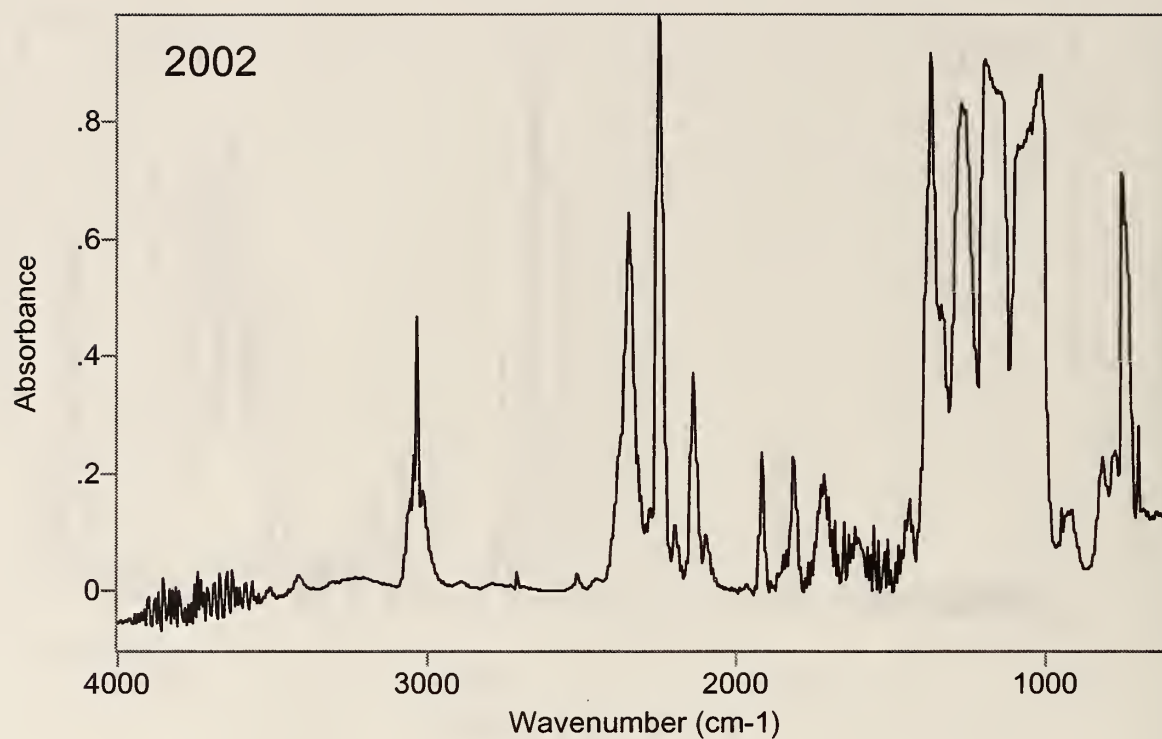
Metal coupon: none

Moisture added :yes



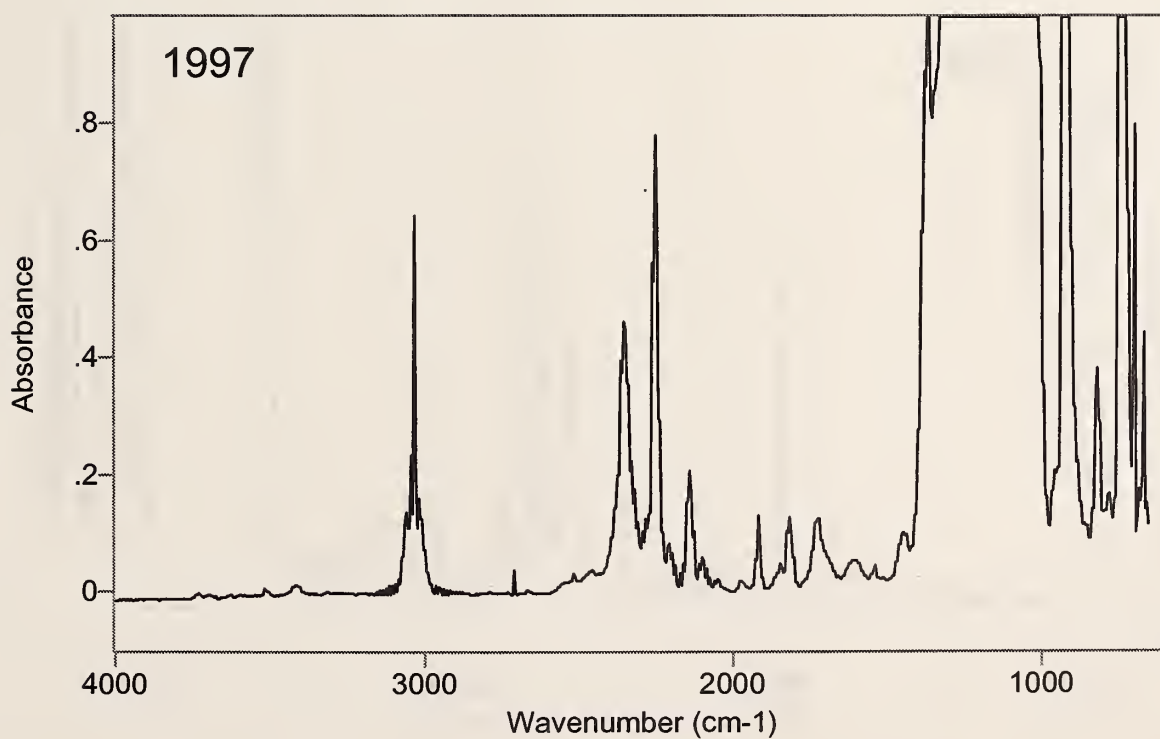
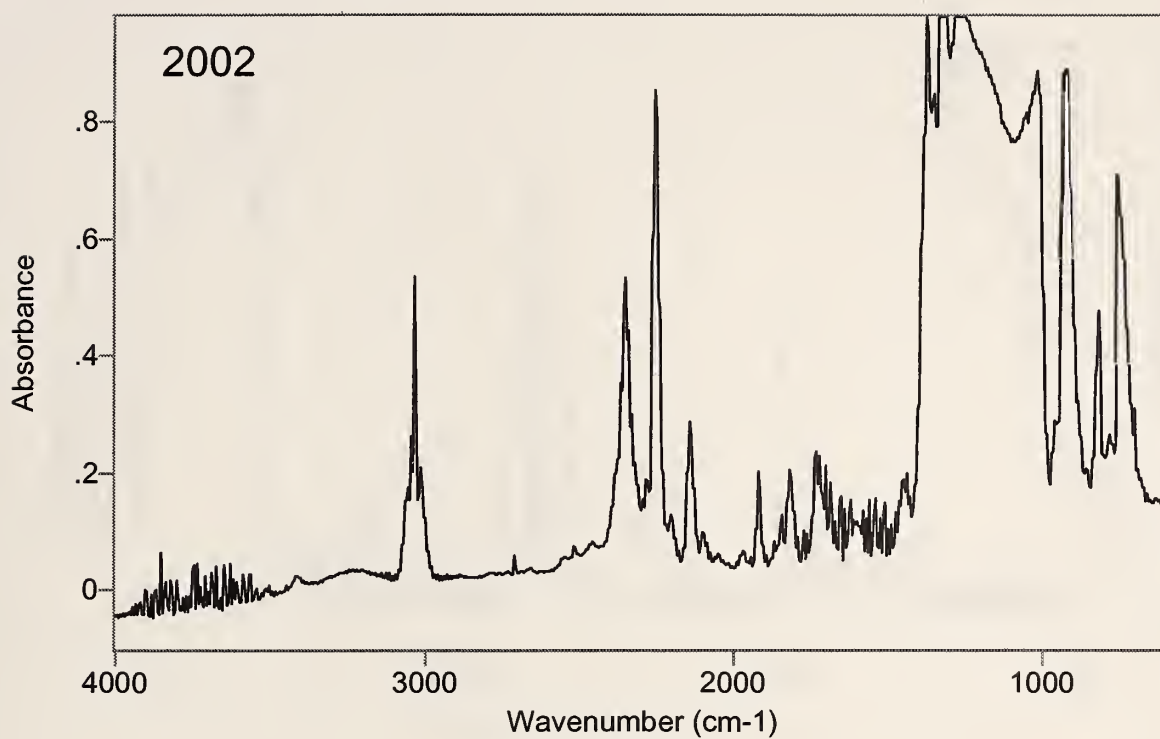
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 17

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
Metal coupon: Nitronic 40
Moisture added :yes



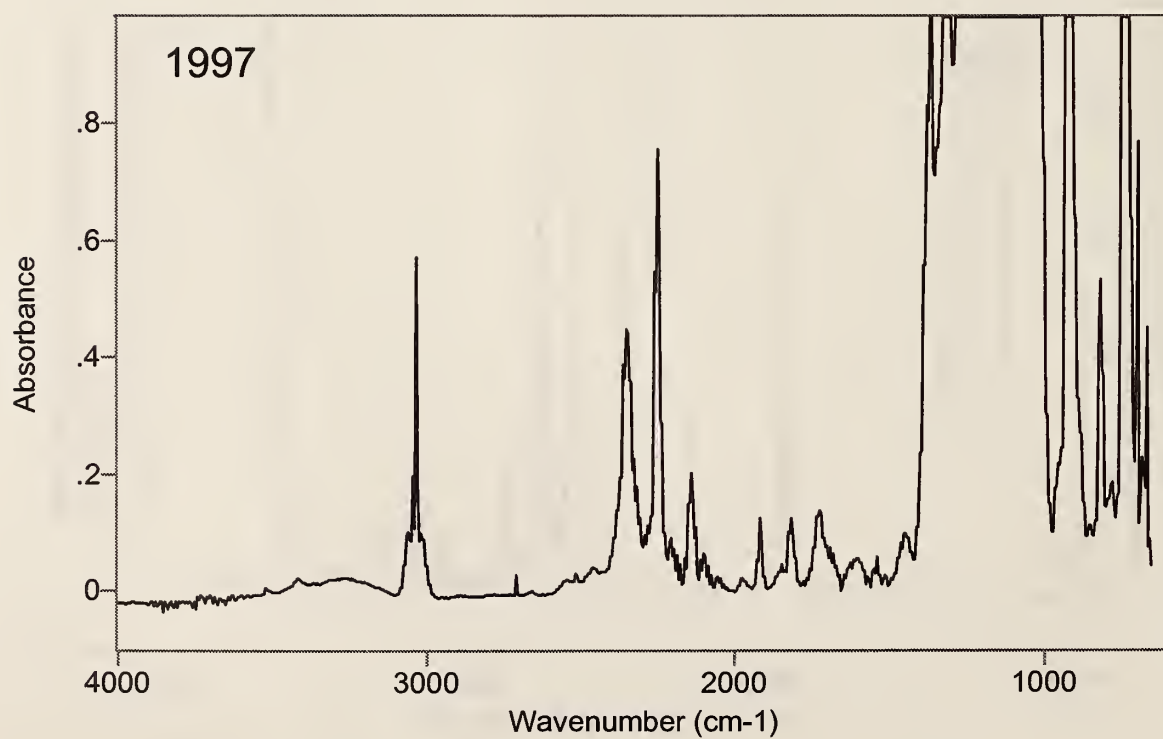
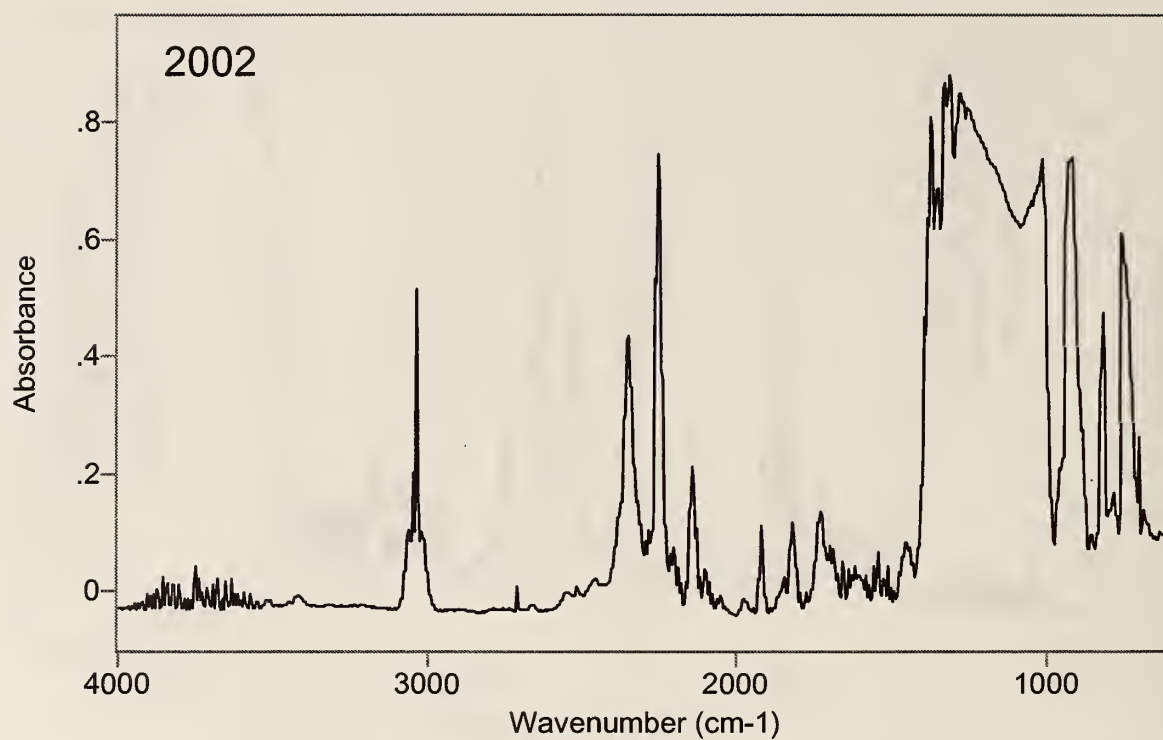
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 18

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
 Metal coupon: C4130 Alloy Steel
 Moisture added: yes



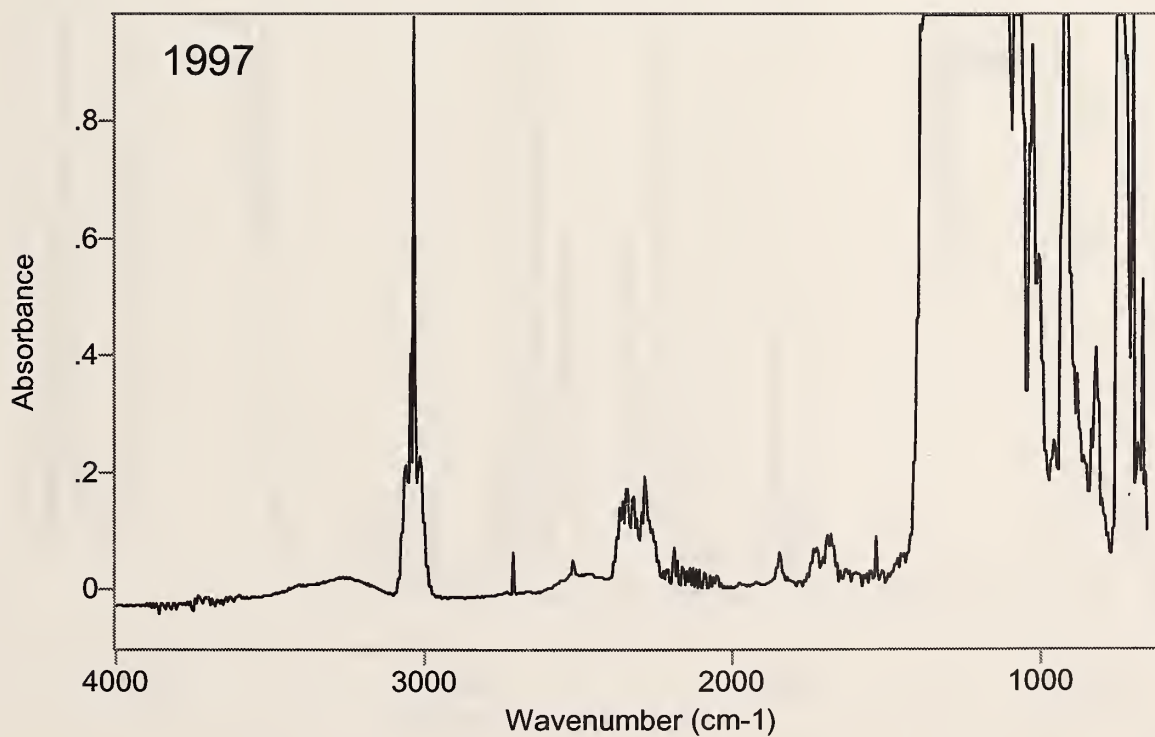
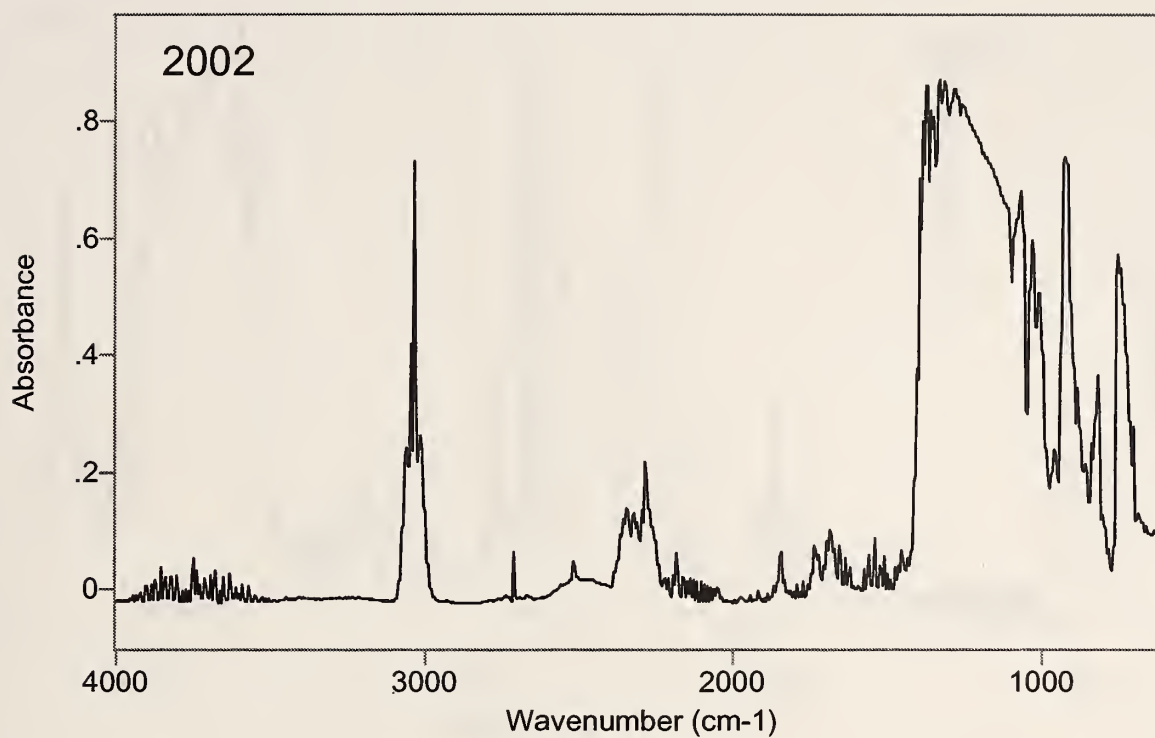
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 19

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
Metal coupon: Copper
Moisture added: no



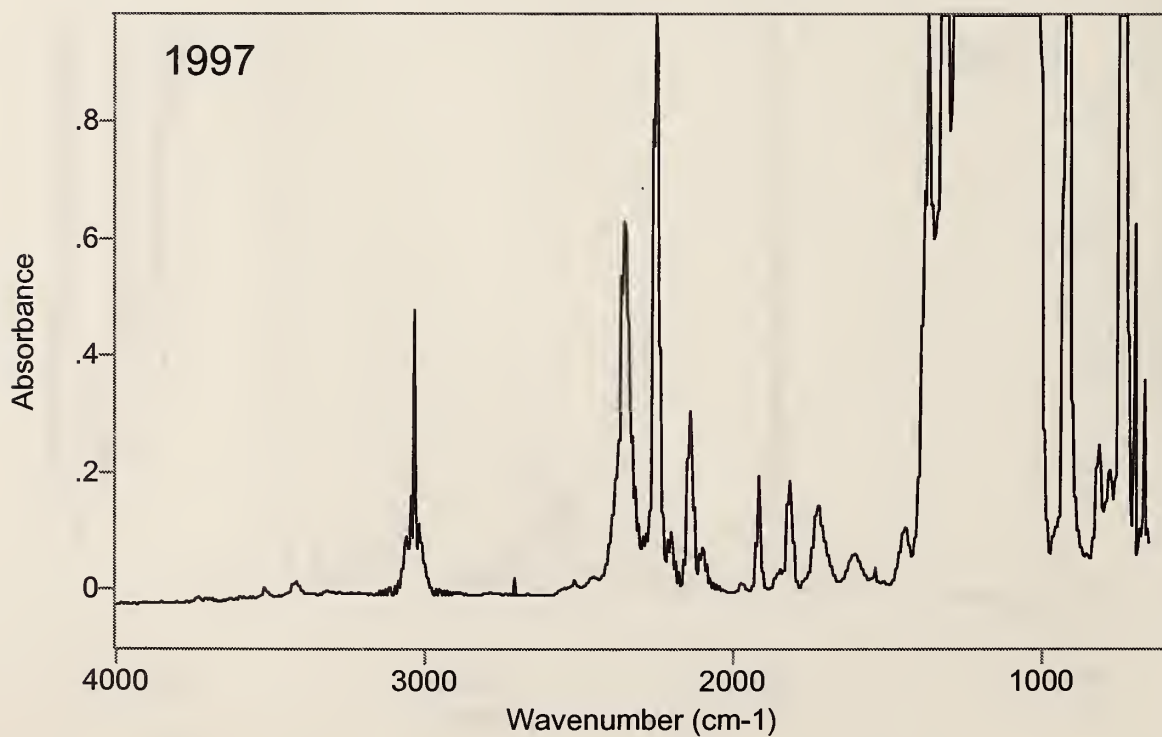
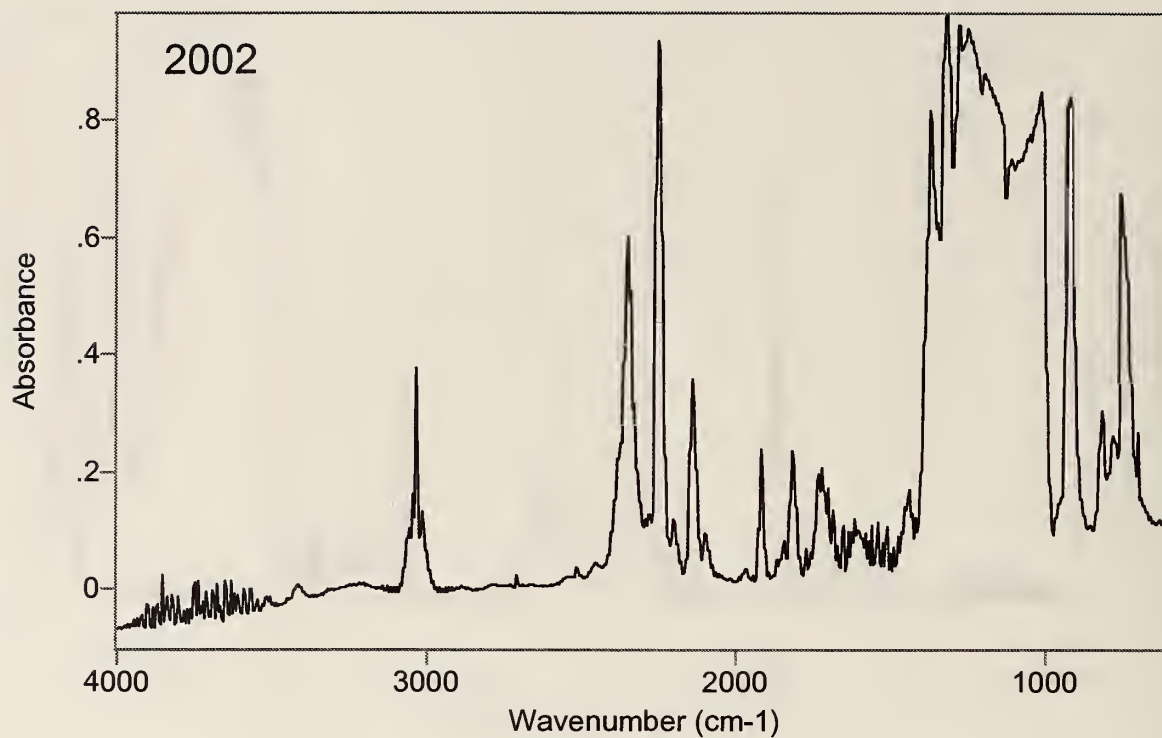
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 20

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
Metal coupon: Copper
Moisture added: yes



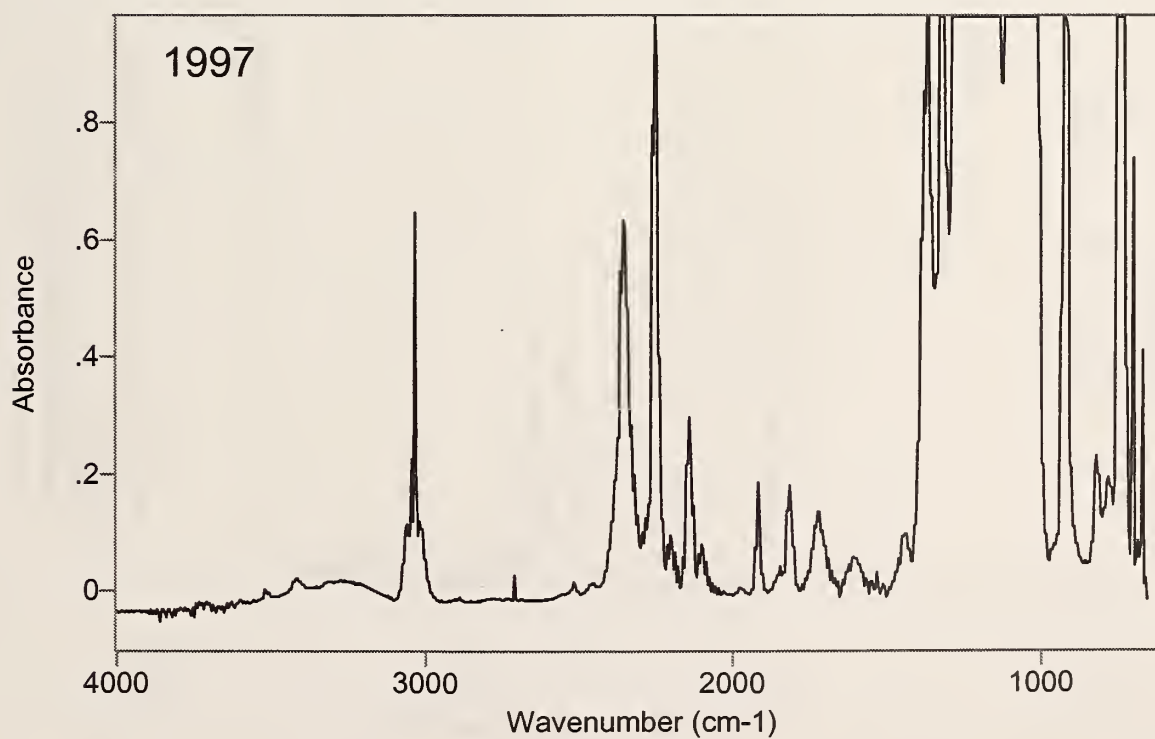
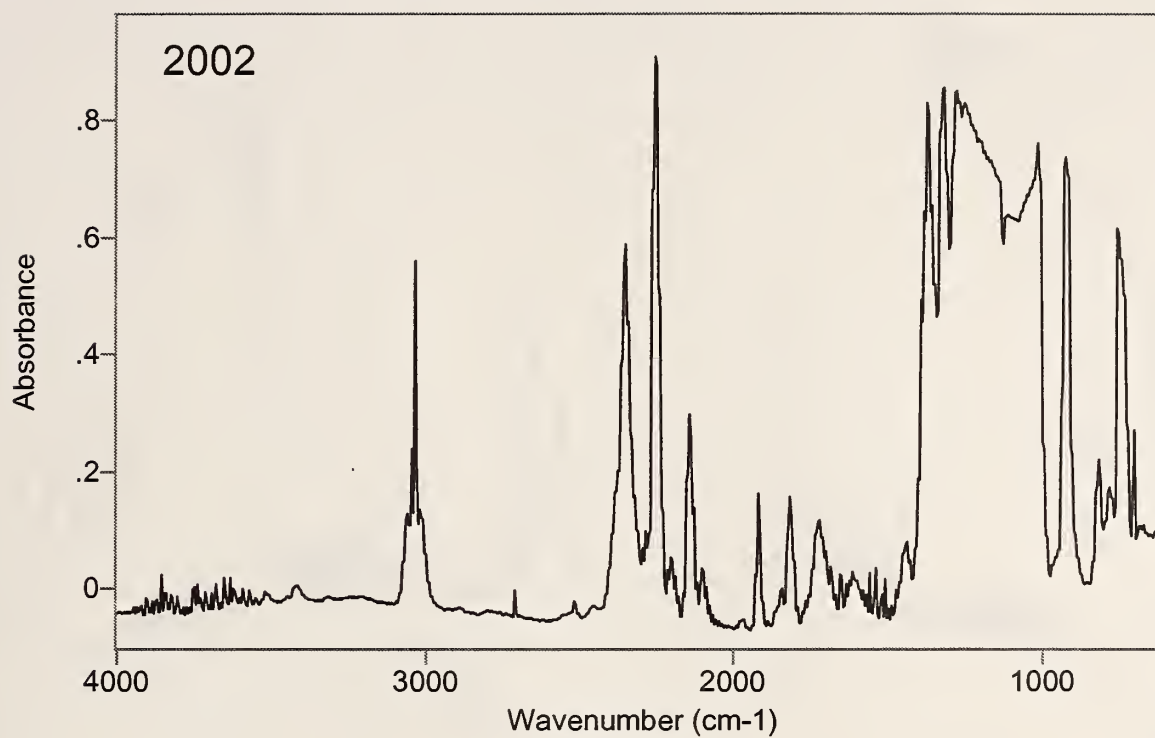
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 21

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
 Metal coupon: Nitronic 40 and Copper
 Moisture added: yes



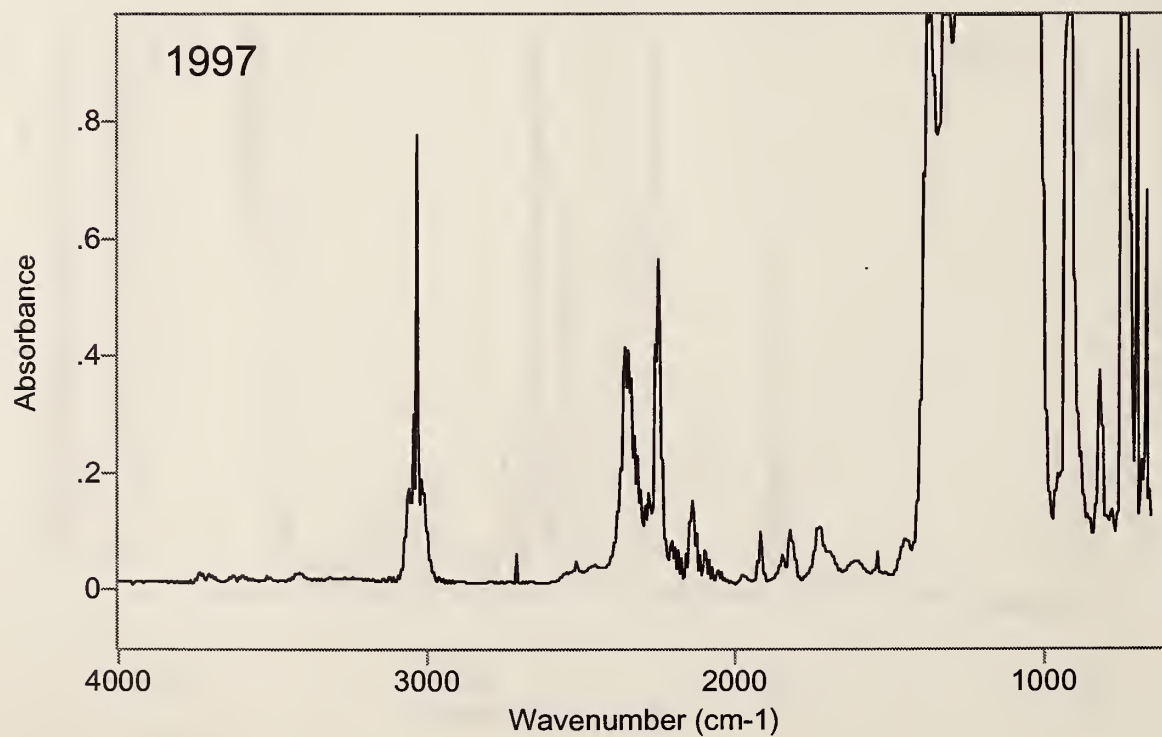
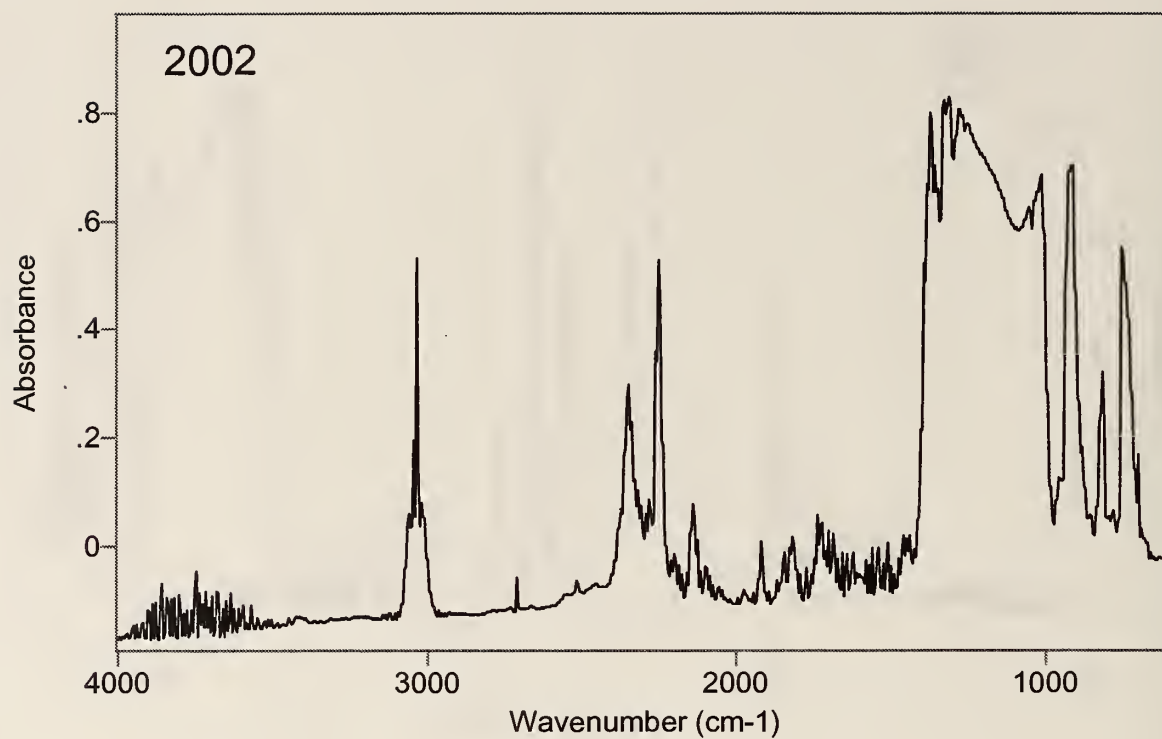
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 22

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
Metal coupon: Ti-15-3-3-3 and Copper
Moisture added: no



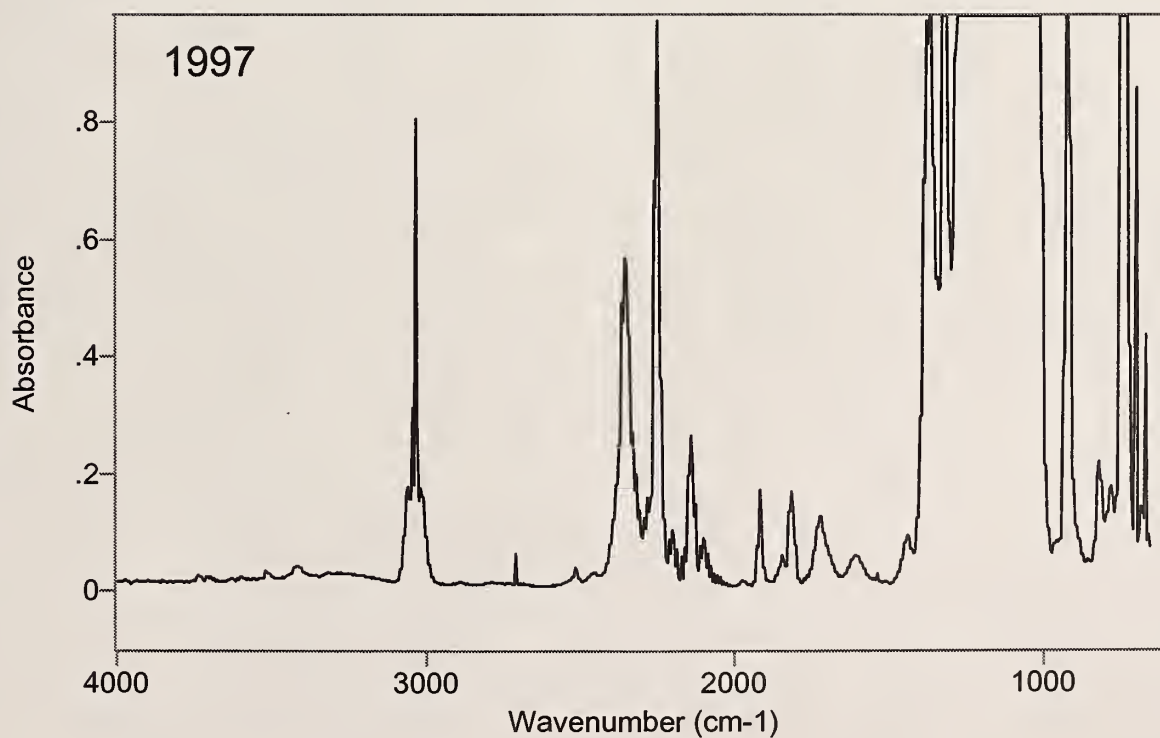
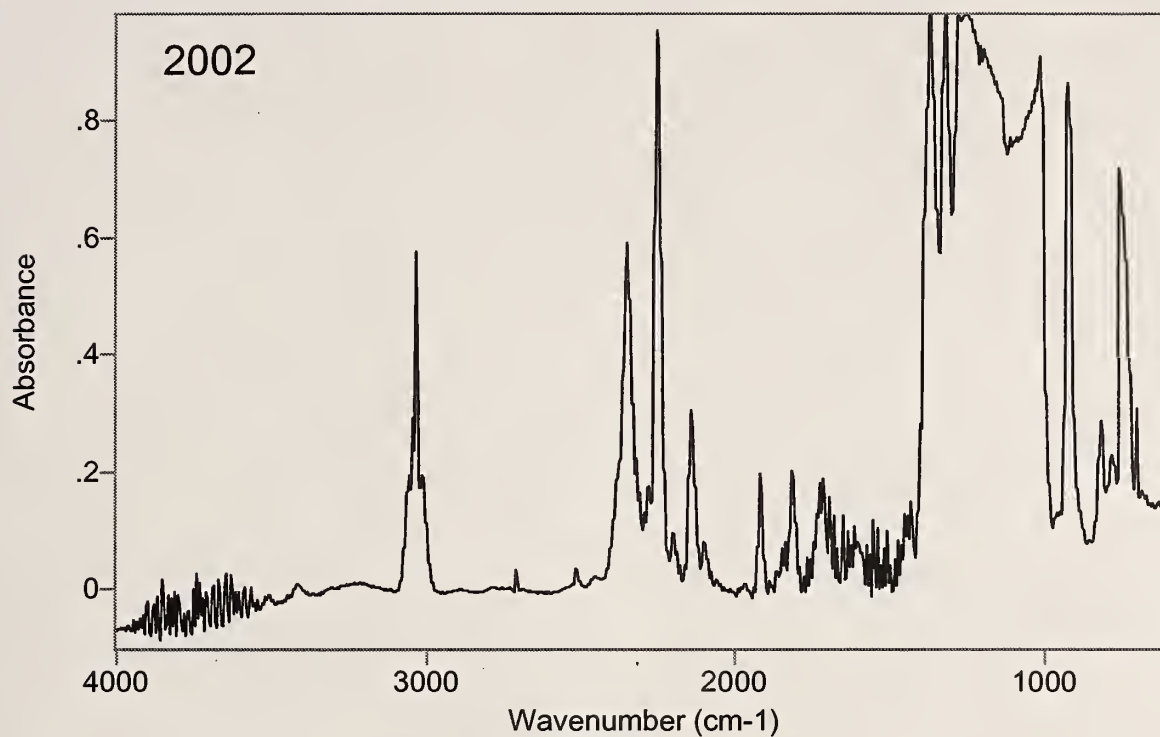
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 23

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
 Metal coupon: Ti-15-3-3-3 and Copper
 Moisture added: yes



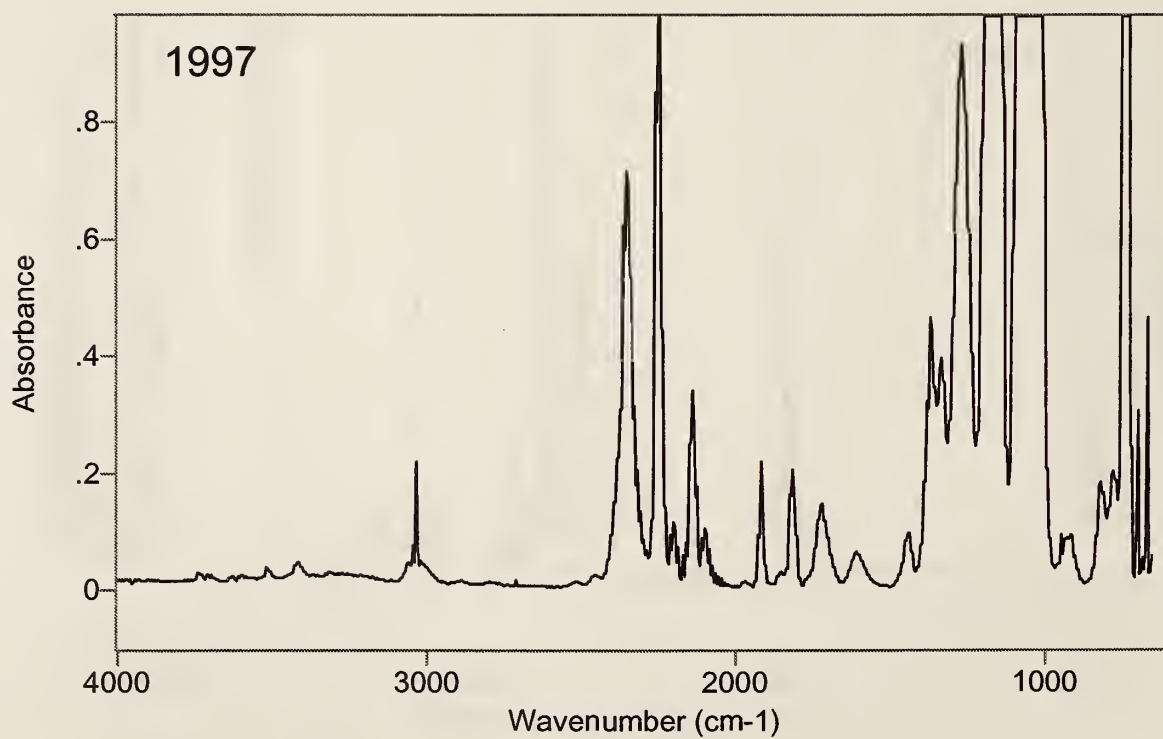
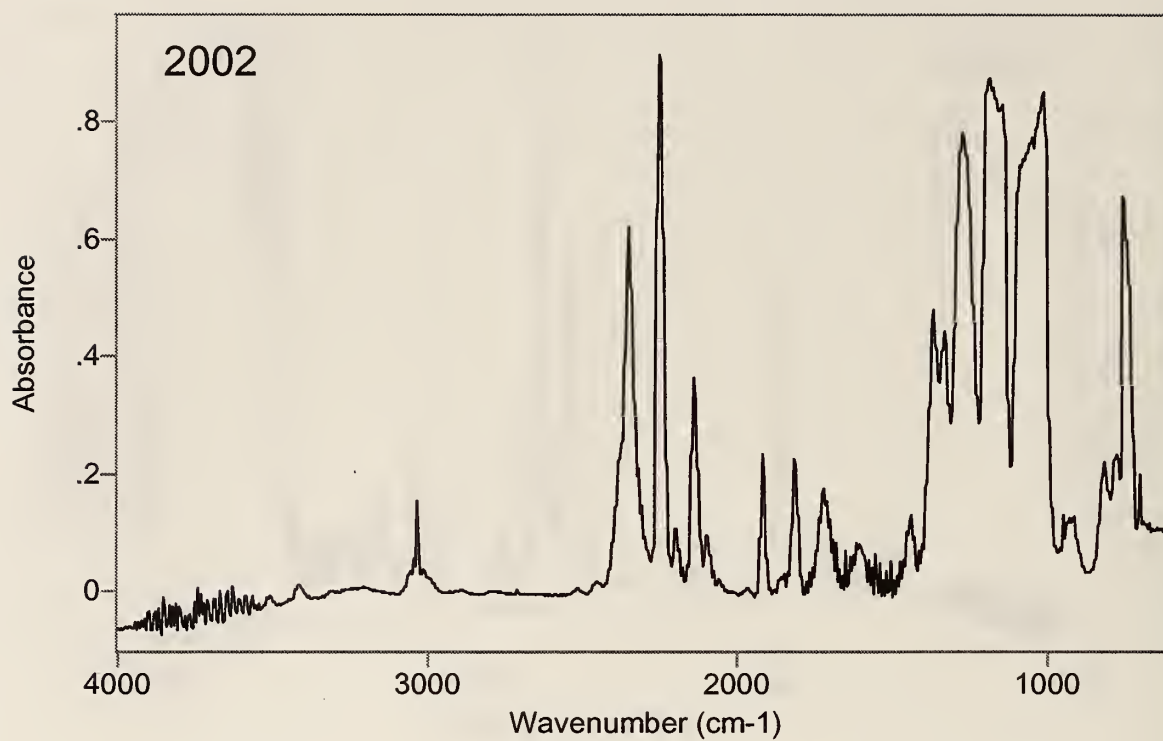
Appendix FTIR Spectrum 24

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
Metal coupon: Inconel 625 and Copper
Moisture added :no



Appendix FTIR Spectrum 25

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
 Metal coupon: Inconel 625 and Copper
 Moisture added :yes



Appendix FTIR Spectrum 26

Initial storage temperature: 150 °C
Metal coupon: C4130 Alloy Steel and Copper
Moisture added :yes

